Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 41. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915 New England edition (?) FIVE CENTS

FARMER CONGRESS GOES ON RECORD

National Organization Representing Million Members Adopts Suffrage Resolution

Five hundred delegates, representing a million members of the Farmers' National Congress, in attendance at the thirty-fifth annual convention in Omaha, Neb., last week went on record for equal suffrage.

The suffrage resolution was adopted unanimously, according to a telegram to The Woman's Journal from Mrs. Draper Smith, president of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. H. C. Sumney, chairman for Douglas county. The resolution read as follows:

"Resolved, that the Congress hereby express its belief that the fundamental principles of human equality, representative government as well as social and economic justice, demand the enfranchisement of women."

SAN FRANCISCO DEFEATS GRAFT

Eugene Schmitz, Thrice Mayor and Deposed for Corrupt Acts, Snowed Under

San Francisco women voted for the first time at a municipal election last week. Complete returns showed that Eugene E. Schmitz, thrice mayor, and deposed during the graft trials of 1906-07 in his third term, was snowed under by Mayor Rolph.

Mr. Rolph received 63,814 votes out of a total of 119,357. Schmitz received 36,006 votes. The fact that Rolph received a majority elected him mayor, although it was only a primary election.

ROOSEVELT URGES VOTE IN JERSEY

Former President Makes Statement Appealing to Every Decent, Self-Respecting Man

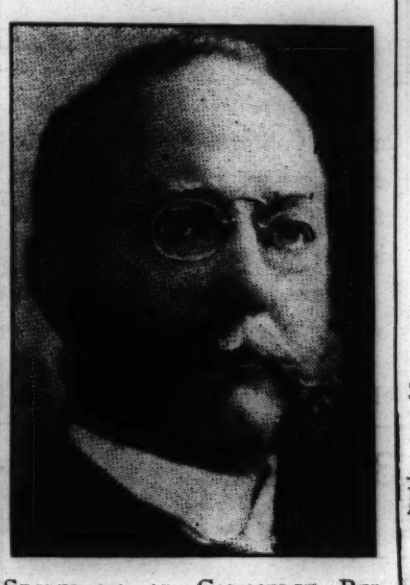
Former President Theodore Roosevelt last week made an urgent appeal to the men of New Jersey to vote for the suffrage amendment Oct. 19.

"I want to speak to the men who have the right to vote and who are recreant in their duty if they don't see that the women share it with them," said Mr. Roosevelt in a message received by the Montclair Equal Suffrage League for its special edition of the Montclair Times. "I ask every decent self-respecting citizen who has the right to vote to join the movement to secure for women the suffrage now denied them. We have woman suffrage in the Western States. I don't think that the East will permanently lag behind. Civilization is spreading.

"Conservative friends tell me that woman's duty is in the home. Certainly. So is man's. The duty of the woman to the home isn't any more than the man's. If the average man has more leisure to think of public matters than the

(Continued on page 320.)

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT WILSON



SECRETARY OF COMMERCE REDFIELD OF NEW YORK

MAGAZINE WRITER GIVES REASONS

Ray Stannard Baker Will Vote Yes and Says Nation Will Benefit

Ray Stannard Baker tells why he will vote for equal suffrage in the American Magazine for October.

"Suffrage will not," in the opinion of Mr. Baker, "immediately emancipate all women, or make them politically astute, or greatly change the policies of the nation; and no one should expect it." "But in the long run, as the influence of women grows in political affairs," he adds, "I believe it will be greatly beneficial to the nation. I believe that women will be found on the side of those governmental policies which make for a wider humanitarianism, better conditions, a more temperate life."

BOSTON & MAINE FOUGHT SUFFRAGE

Expense Account Shows Railroad Spent Money Against Suffrage in New Hampshire

The investigation of the Boston and Maine railroad by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission last week disclosed the fact that the railroad used part of its funds to defeat woman suffrage in the constitutional convention of 1912.

"Woman suffrage" was one of the conspicuous items on the expense accounts of Publicity Agent Warren T. Billings, who testified that he did all of his work under the direction of President B. A. Kimball of the Concord and Mon-

(Continued on page 320.)

WILSON AND CABINET MEMBERS DECLARE FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Presidential Family Throws Strength Toward Women's Enfranchisement on Eve of Vote in Their Home States—Secretaries McAdoo, Garrison, Redfield, Wilson and Tumulty Start Landslide Toward Victory

President Wilson will vote for the equal suffrage amendment in New Jersey Oct. 19, according to a statement made in official circles in Washington last Saturday. The statement was declared authoritative, although it did not come from the President himself, and is vouched for by the New York Times, Chicago Herald and other papers. The Times adds that the President will himself make known his views on equal suffrage prior to the election.

The statement regarding the President's attitude followed immediately after announcements by Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, both voters in New Jersey, that they had come out for woman suffrage. Mr. Garrison announced his intention of voting for the constitutional amendment giving the vote to New Jersey women on Oct. 19, if he can get to Jersey City on that day, and Mr. Tumulty also declared that he would vote for the amendment. The impression immediately arose that the announcements by Mr. Garrison and Mr. Tumulty were forerunners of a similar one by the President, and the impression was confirmed by the statement referred to. According to the Chicago Herald it was Mr. Tumulty who indicated that the President would support the amendment.

These announcements were followed on Oct. 4 by statements from President Wilson's son-in-law, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo of New York; Secretary of Commerce Redfield of New York and Secretary of Labor Wilson of Pennsylvania that they were going to vote for the woman suffrage amendments.

All Favor Except Lansing

Every cabinet officer who comes from a State which votes on the amendment this fall has come out in favor of the ballot for women except Secretary of State Lansing of New York, who said Monday that he had not yet made up his mind.

Mr. McAdoo before leaving Washington for New York to register for the election to be held Nov. 2 issued the following statement:

"I shall vote for the woman suffrage amendment to the New York State constitution. Women are an economic factor of constantly increasing importance in organized society. In business and industrial life they have been forced to play a larger and more conspicuous part than ever before in the world's history. They have met these new demands and responsibilities without impairment of their higher and paramount duties to society. I am sure that all the theoretical objections against their exercise of right of suffrage will prove as groundless as were the earlier objections of the same sort to their larger participation in the business and industrial life of the nation. The right to vote may, and I hope will, strengthen the power of women to assist in bringing about many social and moral reforms in which they are equally, if not more vitally, interested than men. Suffrage may give them the opportunity of contributing notably to the progress of civilization and the advancement of general welfare.

"Certainly, as the weaker sex, women are entitled to at least an equal opportunity with the stronger sex, and especially in all that intimately concerns the welfare of both.

McAdoo Says Women Should Win

"The American women have made a game fight and a fair fight for suffrage, and are entitled to win. They have appealed to the reason and intelligence of the country and have not adopted militant methods. They have also taken the right course in resorting to each State for action upon a question which is peculiarly within the province of the States themselves."

Secretary Redfield declared informally that he had made up his mind to vote for the amendment, and Secretary Wilson when asked his views said:

"I am for woman suffrage because I believe that every mature person of sound mind who is required to obey the laws of the country should have a voice in determining what the law should be."

Garrison Declares in Favor

When Mr. Garrison was asked, by the Newark Evening News

(Continued on page 320.)

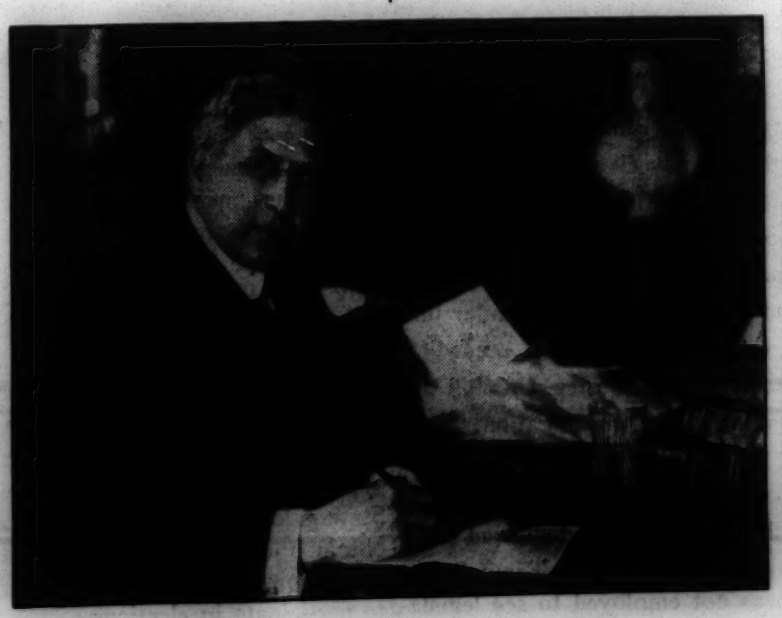
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MCADOO AND SON-IN-LAW OF PRESIDENT WILSON

MR. McADOO HAS SUFFRAGE RECORD

Secretary of Treasury Stood for Equal Pay When Railroad President

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, long before he entered public life was an open advocate of equal pay for men and women when they do the same work. When he was president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company in New York the question of ticket sellers came up when the Hudson tunnels were opened. One of Mr. McAdoo's assistants suggested that women be employed as ticket sellers because they could sell tickets faster and make change quicker than men, and, further, because they were cheaper. Mr. McAdoo was told that women ticket sellers could be gotten for about half the pay usually given men.

"All right," replied Mr. McAdoo, "if women ticket sellers are better than men, let us have them, by all means, but I do not propose to cut their pay. I don't believe in paying them less simply because they are women."



SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON OF NEW JERSEY

AN APPEAL FOR LIBERTY

FROM WOMEN—TO THE MEN OF NEW YORK

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Men of New York: We, women of your State, appeal to you to enfranchise us.

That we must ask it of you shows that you are now our masters.

It lies with you to say whether your sisters will stand in political equality with you or remain subordinate.

You make the laws which govern us; you decide upon our rights, privileges and duties; you punish us when we break your laws; you reward us when we please you; you determine our appointment, hours and salaries in public office; you give or refuse permission to us to marry and to be mothers while serving the children of the State as teachers; you hold all legal and civil power over us.

We do not ask for power over you but for equality with you.

We ask for full recognition of our citizenship, for the right of self-government, for our share in democracy.

We ask it on the same grounds that you would ask it if the case was reversed; if you were loved and honored as husbands and fathers, but had no status as citizens, no voice in your own government; privilege perhaps, but neither power nor freedom.

By every law of social evolution we need to share in the political progress of our age.

For every reason that men need the ballot women need it too.

Because democracy, for its health and growth, requires the full and intelligent participation of all its citizens, we, as half the citizens, are needed to strengthen this democracy.

Because we are women, wives and mothers, we especially need equal power as citizens; that one sex may not hold an unfair advantage over the other, nor one parent over the other; and that mothers, together, may take better care of all the children of the world.

Because the world needs above all today a people wise, free and responsible, with its children so reared and trained; and because the advancement of the mother means the most rapid advancement of the child, that she may teach by example as well as precept, we ask for liberty.

Because we are of the same racial stock as yourselves; living in the same age as yourselves; sharing the same social misfortunes as yourselves; hoping for the same social improvements as yourselves; we ask for equal political liberty with yourselves.

Give us liberty, that we may work with you for the improvement of our race, the progress of the world.

SUFFRAGE IN HENRY STREET

By Lillian D. Wald, in the Atlantic

Recently the conviction that the extension of democracy should include women has found free expression in our part of New York. Miss Lavinia L. Dock, a resident of many years, has mobilized Russians, Italians, Irish, and native-born,—all the nationalities of our cosmopolitan community,—for the campaign; and when the suffrage parade marched down Fifth Avenue in 1913, back of the Settlement banner with its symbol of Universal Brotherhood there walked a goodly company carrying flags with the suffrage demand in ten languages.

The transition is significant from the position of women among Orthodox Jews to the motherly-looking woman who stands on a soap-box at the corner of Henry street, and makes her appeal for the franchise to a respectful group of laboring men. The mere fact that this "mother in Israel" is obliged to work in a factory six days of the week is an argument in itself; but intelligently and interestingly she develops her plea, and her appeal to the men's reason brings sober nods of approval.

"Will not the women of later generations read with amazement how women of this first quarter of the twentieth century were obliged to go out into the highways and byways and beg men to do them justice?" asks the New York Sun.

NO EXEMPTION FROM DUTY

From a Speech by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

Anti-suffragists are demanding the right of freedom from a duty. They acknowlege that voting is not a privilege, but a duty. That if it it is conferred they must accept it as such, but they wished to be saved from their duty. Their posters in huge letters proclaim all over New York City this desire to escape the inconvenience of duty. They say woman's right is the right to freedom from political duties.

Who gave her this right? Women are members of the community, the society, the family into which they were born. How can they claim immunity from duty in any one of these positions and not in the other two?

There have always been a few people, everywhere, claiming like exemption. There were women —and men too—in France in the days of Louis XVI who claimed the right to be free from the duties of the social group. Aristocracy's right is the right to have for itself and not share, said they. If the people have no bread, let them eat cake, said Marie Antoinette, munching hers. Then she bought a new necklace to proclaim her right to freedom from social responsibilities. The guillotine answered this claim of the right of aristocracy to be free from its political duties.

There has been in every place and time a small fraction of the female population which has claimed woman's right to be free from all disagreeable duties, to be tricked out and fed, to be dressed and ornamented at the cost of others. The trail of these women lies over every prison in the land, marking the men who have cheated and lied and forged and embezzled to give them freedom from duty.

There is no such thing as the right of freedom from any duties, individual or social; domestic or politieal. By the antis' own poster, they condemn themselves.

WHAT SHOULD WIFE GET?

Congressman Charles H. Randall of California asks the pertinent question, "What proportion of his income should a man allow his wife to spend?"

His answer to the query is as follows:

The income belongs to the firm. The wife is the equal of the other stockholder in the firm. Her interest in the income is equal to his. The check book belongs to her just as well as to the man. There is no sense in the "allowance" we read about, or any such tomfoolery. She's your equal, and the income just naturally belongs to her as well as to you, every bit of it.

SENATOR GIVES GOOD CHARACTER

Colorado Political Opponent of Senator Robinson Upholds Her Work in Senate

The report that Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado was responsible for the bill re-establishing race-track gambling in her State—on account of which Senator Robinson is suing the Summit, N. J., Herald—has brought several unsolicited testimonials from Colorado people who are indignant at the charge. Senator Robinson has sent to The Woman's Journal the following letter written by a political opponent, with this personal comment: "I cannot greatly regret the malicious and stupid statement, broadcasted by the antis, that I introduced a race-track gambling bill into the Colorado Senate, since the mere mention of that falsehood in a home newspaper has brought me several letters like the one, a copy of which I enclose, from my colleagues. Senator Dodge is a leader among the Republicans, while I was elected as a Democrat."

Sept. 9, 1915.

"Senator Helen Ring Robinson,

"My dear Senator:

"I understand that you are campaigning in the East for the suffragists.

"I hope your trip is proving pleasant and I am sure it must be effective. I only wish your audiences might know what good work you have done as a member of the Colorado Senate, and how inflexibly you have always stood for ethical and humane measures, and against those that seemed in any way to lower the standard. You certainly proved a most valuable member of the Assembly, winning the sincere respect of every member of it, whether they belonged to your own party or the opposition. As one of the latter, it gives me great pleasure to say this, and if my humble testimony can be of any use to you do not hesitate to use this letter in any may you may see fit.

"Very truly,

"Frank L. Dodge,

"First Senatorial District."

Judge and Mrs. W. H. Ward of Houston, Tex., a few weeks ago were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. The event is noteworthy on account of its being the first time in the history of the court when husband and wife were admitted together. Largely through the efforts of Mrs. Ward the Texas property rights bill was passed.

BOSTON & MAINE FOUGHT SUFFRAGE

(Concluded from page 319.)

treal (a Boston and Maine line). Mr. Kimball has been the "power behind the throne" in New Hampshire politics for many years. His agent, Mr. Billings, was paid by him $65 a week and expenses. Mr. Billings testified that he traveled extensively to interview newspaper editors, but he "was unable to remember what particular line of effort he followed," according to the Manchester Union's account of the investigation.

Mr. Billings testified that he kept track of bills introduced in the Legislature and showed some of them to President Kimball, but was not employed to see legislators. He was asked about a number of his charges to the Concord and Montreal for entertaining legislators, and explained that these were entirely in the cause of good fellowship.

Prominent in Mr. Billings' expense vouchers were items for seeing George H. Steele, secretary of the New Hampshire Association of Liquor Dealers.

The attorney representing the Boston and Maine at the investigation is General Edwin G. Eastman, who directed the fight against woman suffrage on the floor of the convention.

WILSON AND CABINET DECLARE FOR SUFFRAGE

(Continued from page 319.)

correspondent, his reasons for voting for the amendment, he said:

"I have not time to go into the matter at length. The outstanding reasons are these: I cannot see that any harm whatever can come to the body politic by permitting women to have the ballot. I am somewhat in doubt if the great reforms that its earnest advocates claim will flow from giving women the ballot. Therefore, the case as it presents itself to my mind, is this:

"It does not seem to contain any danger; and if it does bring benefits, so much the better.

"On the one hand, the only question to be considered is the extra expense involved in practically doubling the number of voters. This consideration I think is entirely negligible.

"If you refrain from giving the ballot to women, you will always have a very large part of your population convinced that the State is losing the opportunity to obtain the great results which would come from permitting them to participate in elections.

"By giving them the ballot, we give them the opportunity of producing these reforms; and if they do so, it certainly will be a matter for great congratulation upon all sides.

"If they do not do so, and if on the whole it turns out that the ballot in the hands of men produces just about the same results as when women also participate, no harm will have come from it and a great subject which is now diverting the attention of the people from other vital public questions will have been removed from the arena of discussion."

Mr. Tumulty would say nothing except that he was in favor of woman suffrage and would vote for the amendment.

The news from Washington that Mr. Garrison and Mr. Tumulty had openly declared for equal suffrage and that the President was going to do likewise, was hailed with great rejoicing by New Jersey suffragists. Mrs. Everett Colby said:

"Mr. Tumulty has a large following in New Jersey, and especially in Hudson County, and Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, is very much looked up to all over the State. If the President comes out for us it will be an enormous help. It will have a great deal of influence upon a big majority of the members of the better part of the Democratic Party. The women are fighting all the worst elements in politics, the element that President Wilson himself fought.

"His influence will be very valuable to us and we are already feeling the benefit of having these prominent men stand for us. A great many men of the rank and file of the party are taking a different stand toward us."

President Wilson's vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey will be the first vote ever cast on that question by a President of the United States.

Sometimes I think that the best suffrage propaganda would be just talks on democracy.—Zona Gale.

I have never heard an argument against woman suffrage that was not an insult to the intelligence of a ten-year-old boy.—Hon. John D. Long.

ROOSEVELT URGES VOTE IN JERSEY

(Concluded from page 319.)

average woman has then it is a frightful reflection on him. If the average man tells you that the average woman hasn't the time to think of these questions, tell him to go home and do his duty. The theory of progressives today is to so conduct government that the average man can do his duty without neglecting his home. Now all we propose to do is to get his partner alongside of him.

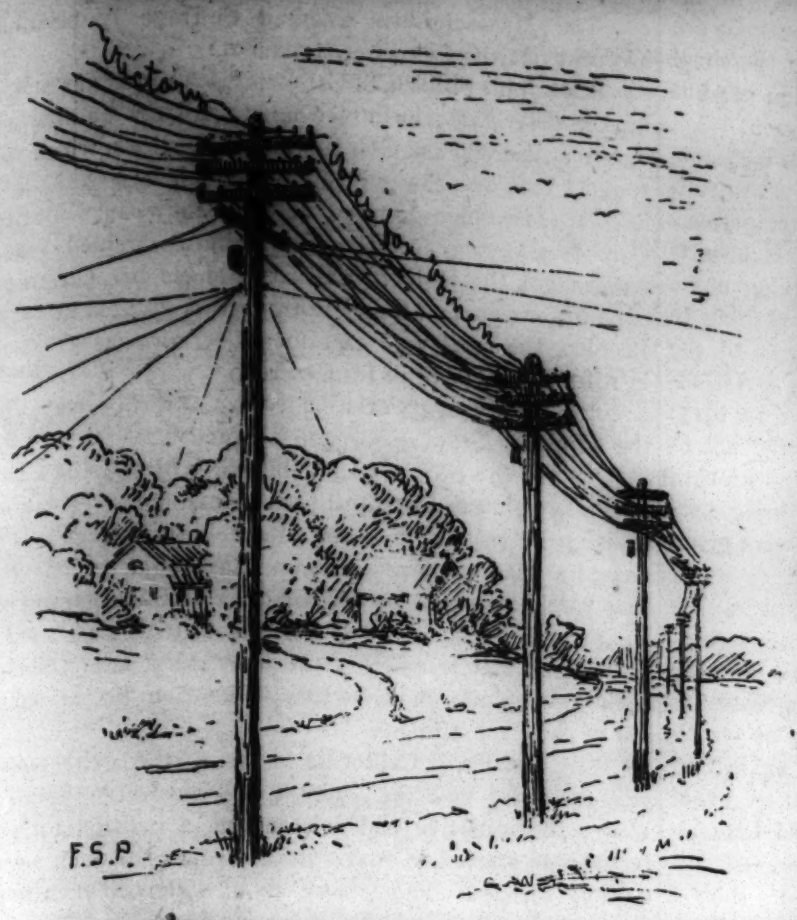
"Equality of right does not mean identity of function any more between man and woman than between man and man. There is not identity of function between men in civil and military life. If you can draw any line of intelligence and conduct without both men and women on either side, I'd like to see it. A line of conduct would have more women on the right side than men.

"Vice and crime are conducted by a portion of the population in which there are ten men to one woman. And when you see men, who make a business of that which is foul and base, rallying against a cause, you may be convinced that it is pretty good common sense to stick for that cause.

"Mind you, I don't believe that getting votes for women will cure all our ills, but I give it as my deliberate and careful judgment that in every State where suffrage has been tried there has been, as far as I know, no single instance where it has produced damage. And there has been case after case where it has worked for the universal betterment of social and civic conditions."

Back of the claim for the ballot by women lies the claim to do the service of humanity.—Baltimore American.

THE SUFFRAGE TELEPHONE



The Woman's Journal is the suffrage telephone and telegraph system. It's wires are kept "hot" with the information which pours in and out of the office daily.

If a suffragist wants to know how many State federations of women's clubs have endorsed equal suffrage, she turns to the pages of the Woman's Journal, or writes to the office. If a speaker wants to know what men's organizations have endorsed the movement, he writes or telegraphs,—unless he has a Journal file at hand.

When a suffragist needs material for the press about Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Helen Todd, Jane Addams, Senator Clapp, Elihu Root and hundreds of other suffragists, or a dozen or more anti-suffragists, she telephones or telegraphs or writes to the Woman's Journal.

There are hundreds of people in each State who need to have connection with the Journal as the suffrage telephone and telegraph system. They do not even know that such a system exists. Those who have used the telephone cannot do without it. Those who use the Journal find it indispensable. The campaign for 1,000 new subscriptions in each State is to establish the connection. If you want equal suffrage in your State, can you afford to leave your neighbor outside of the system?

THE SCORE

Through October Fifth

Massachusetts	1,695
New York	829
New Jersey	585
Pennsylvania	506
Kentucky	448
Ohio	423
Connecticut	360
Illinois	262
Iowa	150
Minnesota	138
Michigan	135
Virginia	120
Wisconsin	107
Texas	103
Indiana	90
Nebraska	89
West Virginia	84
Alabama	77
Maine	67
New Hampshire	65
South Dakota	60
Rhode Island	58
Oklahoma	50
Georgia	50
North Carolina	41
Vermont	37
Florida	35
Tennessee	33
Missouri	29
North Dakota	28
South Carolina	16
Louisiana	15
District of Columbia	14
Delaware	13
Maryland	12
New Mexico	10
Arkansas	7
Mississippi	3
Colorado	1
Total	6,845
Gain over previous week	179

MRS. HUNTER ASKS WHERE ARE ANTIS

Mrs. Arthur Hunter of Montclair, N. J., is making a tour in the West. She writes from California to the Woman's Journal:

"As I travel in equal suffrage territory and ask men how it works, the invariable reply is, 'I always believed in it, and I voted for it.' What I cannot find out is where all the men have vanished to who voted against it in Colorado, Kansas and California? So far, I have not found one man who will confess."

NURSE SCARCITY DUE TO ABUSES

Long Hours and Low Pay Discouraged English Women from Entering Profession

Among the reasons for the scarcity of nurses which has caused England real distress in the present war are the long hours and low pay which attached to nursing before the war broke out. This discouraged women from entering the profession and caused the emigration of nurses to Australia and New Zealand, where, owing to women's enfranchisement, their pay and standing are much higher than in England. In spite of the fact that nurses are so badly needed the government has never found time to pass the Nurses' Registration Bill, which would give the nurses many benefits and more remuneration.

THE WEEK'S HELPERS

During Week of September Twenty-fifth to October Fifth

	New Subs.	Tot's
Mrs. William Anderson	1..	1
Mrs. Charlotte A. Baldridge	1..	5
Miss Adelheid C. Bedal	1..	4
Mrs. Sarah V. Bolmer	4..	4
Mrs. Angie Bonner	1..	8
Mrs. Kate Langley Boshur	2..	2
Miss Fannie E. Bowker	1..	1
Miss Mary Bulkley	1..	1
Mrs. Charles T. Catlin	2..	2
Mrs. O. A. Cherry	1..	1
Mrs. Eliza C. Church	1..	8
Miss Annie Joe Coates	2..	4
Mrs. John A. Cranston	2..	4
Mrs. W. E. Crayton	1..	12
Mrs. A. B. Crossman	4..	4
Miss A. E. Darrow	5..	5
Mrs. Emerson Davis	3..	6
Mrs. H. R. Downs	1..	2
Mrs. S. D. Drury	1..	33
Miss Gladys E. Dupuy	7..	7
Miss Caroline Edgerton	2..	2
Mrs. A. H. Elliott	1..	1
Miss E. M. Fisher	3..	5
Mrs. Mary L. Fisher	3..	25
Miss D. J. Garrison	1..	35
Mrs. Gordon Grand	2..	18
Mrs. C. A. Griscom	4..	4
Miss Helen Haight	1..	40
Mrs. A. C. Harsoun	3..	3
Mrs. J. A. E. Haugh	1..	5
Mr. Walter B. Henderson	10..	10
Mrs. William R. Henry	3..	44
Mrs. Lizzie Hickman	2..	8
Mrs. R. W. Hilleary	1..	5
R. B. Hobart	1..	1
Miss Annie Hutchinson	1..	1
Mrs. J. G. Jack	1..	1
Mrs. H. M. James	4..	8
Miss Harriette I. Johnson	3..	3
Miss C. Jones	1..	1
Mrs. Charles Keyes	1..	2
Mrs. W. M. Kirby	1..	1
Mrs. J. C. Latimer	1..	3
Miss Carrie S. Lawrence	1..	1
Mrs. W. N. Little	3..	3
Mrs. Frances P. Lytle	2..	7
Mrs. Alice R. MacGregor	1..	1
Mrs. Jennie S. Merrick	2..	36
Mrs. J. A. Osgood	1..	1
Mrs. Mabel Carling Page	2..	2
Miss Mary R. Parkman	1..	1
Mrs. Fred Patterson	1..	13
Mrs. A. M. Peterson	2..	22
Mrs. Arthur S. Pier	2..	2
Mrs. Frances Pike	5..	15
Mrs. L. M. Rowbotham	2..	13
Mr. James B. Saney	1..	1
Mrs. M. F. Schuknecht	4..	4
Dr. Sarah M. Siewers	2..	8
Miss Jane M. Slocum	1..	1
Miss Laura F. Smith	6..	6
Mrs. Thomas J. Smith	1..	2
Mrs. Nannie Speece	1..	1
Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor	2..	7
Miss Jeannette Thornton	2..	2
Mrs. C. S. Thorp	1..	1
Mrs. R. E. Umbel	4..	4
Mrs. E. J. Van Everson	1..	21
Miss Elizabeth Waldo	1..	1
Mrs. C. A. Wardle	1..	12
Rev. Charles P. Wellman	1..	1
Mrs. F. D. Wickham	4..	4
Mrs. Samuel B. Woodward	1..	5

ADVERTISING in the New England Edition is increasing as fast as it is possible to present the service which it can render to more firms. In becoming advertisers these merchants are justified in expecting that it will increase their business. In saying "Patronize Journal Advertisers," I do not want you to feel that you should, just because you are a loyal suffragist, but because they possess an ability to serve your needs in a courteous, reliable way. And they will appreciate it if you mention that you read their ad in the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News.

JOE B. HOSMER,
Advertising Manager.

If you think that Woman's Journal and Suffrage News advertising would serve your business the telephone will bring a representative—Back Bay 4717.

CARMAN'S
SPECIALTY SHOE SHOP
162 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

WE carry a complete line of ladies' popular priced boots, shoes, and slippers, for ladies only.

Our shoes have always been recognized and are fully appreciated from season to season by thousands of satisfied customers who continually wear them.

To meet the demand of the **ladies** we cater to them **exclusively.**

LADIES' SILK HOSE—all shades
Prices 50c to $1.00 the pair

PHOENIX CELEBRATED GUARANTEED SILK HOSE
75c and $1.00 per pair

Photographs and Portraits
394 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
L. E. HARRIMAN, Prop. Tel. Back Bay 1703

Room 43 Tel. Back Bay 3433-R
HYDE BROTHERS
Ladies' Tailors
The Place for a Satisfactory Suit at a Satisfactory Price
184 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.
COR. PARK SQUARE, OPP. PUBLIC GARDEN

THE CROSSETT SHOE
"MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY"
Trade-Mark
For Men, $4.00 to $6.00 For Ladies, $4.00 to $6.00
166 TREMONT STREET - - - BOSTON, MASS.

"GRIDLEY QUALITY" stands for
"BEST QUALITY" in Restaurant and Bakery Goods
VISIT HEADQUARTERS AT
43 to 49 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON
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PIERCE SHORTHAND and SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
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Publication Office: 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
Telephone: Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic: One Year, $1.00; Six Months, 50c; Four Months on Trial, 25c; Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign: One Year, $1.50

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rates will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915

WILSON FOR SUFFRAGE

President Wilson will vote on Oct. 19 to give the women of New Jersey the ballot. His intention is semi-officially announced by persons near to the President.

This is no news to the suffragists, though it is, of course, a great gratification to them. The President is a distinguished convert. Six or seven years ago, he was decidedly opposed to votes for women, and so expressed himself. Later he ceased to call himself an opponent, and said he was considering the question. Ever since his election to the presidency, both suffragists and antis have plied him with their best arguments, pro and con. The arguments of the suffragists have evidently proved the more convincing.

A. S. B.

THE PRESIDENT ADVANCING

Readers of "The New Freedom" have long felt that President Wilson ought to favor votes for women on broad grounds of human justice. But he had some doubts as to the practical working out of the principle, in the case of women; and the suffragists during the last three years have taken pains to bring to his attention the proofs of its good effects in the enfranchised States. For a long time Mr. Wilson was non-committal; but when he told Miss Anne Martin that he was glad equal suffrage had carried in Nevada, it became clear that he had been won over to the suffrage side.

He added, in his talk with Miss Martin, that he believed that was the way suffrage ought to come—State by State, not through an amendment to the Federal Constitution. In disapproving of a national amendment, he differs with the great majority of suffragists. But President Wilson has made a great advance in his views on the suffrage question in the past three years, and he may yet see the light as to a national amendment.

A. S. B.

AN HONEST CONVERSION

President Wilson will probably be charged by the anti-suffragists with being a time-server, and coming out for woman suffrage in order to gain the Western women's votes. Every man who seeks the presidency, from this time on, will undoubtedly have to reckon with the fact that there are now twelve States where women have the ballot. But there is no reason to doubt Mr. Wilson's sincerity in this matter. He has shown that he can be sufficiently stiff-necked in sticking to his own views when he chooses; and he is only one of a long list of able men formerly opposed to equal suffrage, who are now in favor.

A. S. B.

LIQUOR AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Last week The Woman's Journal showed that the liquor interests everywhere are opposed to votes for women. In the teeth of these facts, Mr. Frank Foxcroft accuses the suffragists of "coquetting with the liquor interests." He intimates that we "detail certain speakers to conciliate the saloons," and others to uphold "the moral uplift end." This is a gross and baseless slander.

More than 130 men and women have been speaking for suffrage in Massachusetts during this campaign. Not one of them has been asked or authorized by the Suffrage Association to make any statements on the liquor questions. When they give their personal opinions, in answer to questions from the audience, our speakers are instructed to make it clear that these are their personal opinions only, and that the Suffrage Association has but one plank in its platform, viz., Votes for Women.

Mr. Foxcroft ought to blush to make such a charge, when in almost every State the anti-suffragists are running a double campaign, one addressed to the temperance people and one to the liquor people. In Massachusetts the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association is giving out a leaflet arguing that the liquor interests have nothing to fear from woman suffrage, while the treasurer of the Massachusetts Voters' Anti-Suffrage League, Mr. Dennis F. Reardon, says in the Boston Post of Sept. 19, 1915: "Every brewer and liquor leader would be crazy not to be with the anti-suffrage movement." In Ohio in 1914 leaflets predicting that equal suffrage would bring prohibition and that it would prevent prohibition were given out from the same anti-suffrage headquarters.

The flagrant onesideness with which anti-suffragists argue is illustrated by this leaflet of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Society just referred to. It states that the women of Springfield, Ill., gave a majority vote for license, but does not mention that the women of 374 Illinois cities and towns gave a majority vote against it. At the instigation of the liquor interest, a bill to repeal woman suffrage was introduced in the Illinois Legislature this year, but it never got out of committee.

Mr. Foxcraft ought also to blush to make such a charge in view of the record of the Anti-Suffrage Association in this State. The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has never asked that women be allowed to vote on any one question alone; we want an all-around suffrage. But the temperance people have repeatedly introduced in the Legislature bills to let women vote on the license question. The Anti-Suffrage Association has always fought these temperance measures. At one of the legislative hearings the attorney of the Anti-Suffrage Association, Mr. Thomas Russell, who conducted the hearing in its behalf, said: "If this bill passes, prohibition will be carried in every town and city of the commonwealth, contrary to the will of the people." At the same hearing members of the Legislature asked several officers of the Anti-Suffrage Association, including its president, Mrs. J. Elliott Cabot, whether they would vote for license or no license, if they had the ballot. Every one of them answered that she would vote for license.

At another hearing on the same question, Mr. Latham appeared as the attorney of the Anti-Suffrage Association. In his address before the committee he argued against prohibition and in favor of license. Yet Mr. Foxcroft professes holy horror because some suffragists do not believe in prohibition!

Like the Anti-Suffrage Association, the Suffrage Association is made up of persons of all shades of opinion on every other question except suffrage. But, while both suffragists and antis are divided as to the best method of dealing with the liquor problem, the liquor interests are practically solid against votes for women. The antis cannot clear themselves of their liquor allies.

A. S. B.

VICE OPPOSES SUFFRAGE

All the vice interests likewise are against votes for women. Rose Livingston, of New York, is called "the angel of Chinatown," because she has rescued so many young girls from the evil resorts there. Miss Livingston has been speaking for equal suffrage in Massachusetts, and while here she took occasion to do some rescue work. She went with a detective into a part of Boston frequented by men who live upon the earnings of fallen women. The detective introduced her to one of them as a person from another State, engaged in the vice business, who was thinking of coming to follow it in Boston. Miss Livingston remarked: "I do not know that I care about staying in Massachusetts. I hear that you are going to have woman suffrage after next November, and things might not be very pleasant for me." The fellow instantly flared up. "Going to have woman suffrage? Well, I guess not," he said. "We have raised a big sum to defeat it, and it isn't going to pass."

The official organ of the Massachusetts antis has said that "no one would question Miss Livingston's sincerity." Miss Livingston told the editor of The Woman's Journal this story herself. She added that every unfortunate girl who is exploited by the white slavers is being forced to contribute a percentage of her miserable earnings toward their anti-suffrage campaign fund.

Some very worthy people oppose votes for women; but when they do so they range themselves in alliance with the basest elements of the community.

These facts, with those given last week as to the opposition of the liquor interests to equal suffrage, will be ready in a few days as a leaflet. Send in your orders now.

A. S. B.

The first juvenile court and the first widows' pension law originated in Australia, where women vote.

CALIFORNIA FOR SUFFRAGE

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has sent out the following statement:

"Col. John P. Irish, of California, is touring our State, urging that Massachusetts women shall not be allowed to vote. We will ask Col. Irish four questions, which we suggest that he answer in his public addresses:

"1. If women do not vote when they can, why has California's vote for Governor almost trebled since women got the ballot? California elects her Governor once in four years. Equal suffrage was granted in 1911. In 1906, the total vote cast for Governor was 312,030; in 1910, 385,713; and in 1914, 926,689.

"2. If suffrage works badly in California, why has the adjoining State of Oregon adopted it?

"3. If the people do not like it, why did the California Legislature last April pass a unanimous resolution praising its results? If the Massachusetts Legislature passed a unanimous resolution on any subject whatever, that would be a sure proof that the resolution expressed the prevailing sentiment of Massachusetts. This would be true no matter whether the legislators were voicing their own opinion or what they believed to be the opinion of their constituents.

"4. Finally, if California is not satisfied with equal suffrage, why was the attempt to repeal it a failure? Under the initiative and referendum, a petition for its repeal was started in 1912. Both men and women were eligible to sign. There were about 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in California, yet the anti-suffragists failed to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question.

"These facts speak for themselves."

SOME OPINIONS ON IRISH

The few men in the enfranchised States who oppose woman suffrage abroad are usually men who are not much respected at home. Mrs. Alice Park, of Palo Alto, telegraphs The Woman's Journal in regard to Col. Irish, of California, who is now speaking against votes for women in Massachusetts:

"Irish has been laughed at for years in California. He has no standing. He is a tool of the corporations. He denied four years ago that he was paid to oppose woman suffrage, but the accusation was persistent."

Mrs. Mabel Craft Deering, of San Francisco, telegraphs:

"Irish does not hesitate to misquote. He was caught doing so in public debate here, and exposed by Dr. Charles F. Aked. He falsifies suffrage conditions in California. Compare his statements with the joint resolution of the California Legislature of April 27 of this year."

Last winter an anti-suffragist in the New York Times quoted Col. Irish, who, by the way, is an aged gentleman, and opposed equal suffrage strongly before it was granted. This quotation called out from George C. Sargent, of San Francisco, a letter to the New York Times, in which he said, in part (Feb. 5, 1915):

"The facts do not bear out the statements of Col. Irish. There is no movement pending to repeal the suffrage amendment, and the only dissatisfaction expressed with it comes from those who opposed it at the time, and who are mostly of the generation about to pass away. Those who now desire to repeal it are those above mentioned, and the liquor interest. The latter has reason to fear the votes of women.

"Every unbiased person will say that the women of California take their new duties seriously, and do their best to vote wisely. It has been my experience and that of my gentlemen friends that the questions asked by our wives regarding candidates and measures have caused us to sit up and take notice, and give us more trouble in investigating than we ever had before.

"Woman suffrage has come to California to stay. It is coming to the East as well."

SUFFRAGE AND BUSINESS

Governor Alexander, of Idaho, in a recent speech, pointed out that in all the equal suffrage States the per capita wealth of the people is above the average for the country at large. This interesting fact seems to disprove the prophecy that votes for women will ruin business.

Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, was much reviled by the antis of that State a few weeks ago for expressing the belief that President Wilson would vote for equal suffrage at the coming election. Now Mrs. Feickert can say, "I told you so."

The good effects of woman suffrage are being felt in Nevada. The interest of both men and women in the civic and political issues which affect the home has been much increased by enfranchising women.—Rev. C. L. Huntington (Presbyterian), Goldfield, Nev.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The registration books for the school election in Manchester closed last week with the names of 3,788 women entered, and the Manchester Union comments:

These figures would be significant, even if they represented a smooth-running registration system at the City Hall from the start; when it is remembered that a large percentage of these women have registered a second time, under a ruling secured at the eleventh hour from the city solicitor, the statement that women are not interested in public affairs, and that they would not vote if offered the opportunity, falls as flat as a flounder. There may be an element of truth in the assumption that women are naturally more diffident than men about appearing before a board of registrars; but if this assumption is true, the facts in the present case are all the more significant and impressive.

RHODE ISLAND

Miss Enid Pierce, a school teacher of Providence, has arranged several very successful suffrage meetings of late. The last one took place at the Rhode Island Yacht Club. Mr. William McNamara, Mrs. Lowell Dunbar and Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz were the speakers.

Mrs. Fittz debated with Mrs. A. J. George at the Central M. E. Church at Taunton last week.

MAINE

The affirmative won in the debate at the University of Maine College of Law, last week, on the question, Resolved, That Equal Suffrage Should Be Adopted in Maine. It was the first debate held under the auspices of the College of Law debating society.

CONNECTICUT

Three new suffrage leagues were organized in Connecticut last week: Union and Ashford, Mrs. Harvey M. Lawson, president; Plainfield, Mrs. John C. Gallup, president, and Brooklyn, Mrs. Sidney Bard, president. Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn was present at the organization of all these three leagues. At Union there were suffrage meetings both afternoon and evening in the town hall, and the women brought their babies and their sewing, and when the afternoon meeting ended they set to work to prepare a supper. Supper over, there was music while the dishes were cleared away, and then all that remained of the population of Union assembled for the evening meeting.

The 20,086 Commercial Travelers in New York can do a lot for Suffrage. "If you are a Traveling Man" will give them the suggestion.

Beyond doubt the power and influence of the woman vote has been greatest factor in social advancement and moral uplift in Idaho.—John Myer Robinson, Mayor of Boise.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Resolutions Committee of the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention was almost evenly divided as to whether the convention should endorse woman suffrage or stand neutral. After a fight of some hours, the vote stood 12 for suffrage to 13 for neutrality. Last year and the year before the Democrats stood for the submission of the amendment, but took no stand on the question itself. The Republican platform also is silent. All the minor parties are for suffrage.

Suffrage and anti-suffrage speakers debated in Ford Hall the evening of Sept. 25, under the auspices of the Women's City Club of Boston. Mrs. James J. Storrow, president of the club, presided. Only members of the club were admitted to the debate.

Both national and local aspects of the question were presented. Miss Lucy Price of Cleveland, O., represented the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Miss Florence Allen, a lawyer of Cleveland, O., spoke for the Equal Suffrage Association in place of Mrs. Desha Breckenridge of Kentucky, who is ill. The Massachusetts situation was debated by Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Andrew J. George of Brookline, field secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association.

Following the lecture by Mrs. Sidney A. Saunders of Springfield in the social science club last week, the following heads of committees were appointed by the Ware Equal Suffrage League: Miss Valerie Blamey and Mrs. Henry M. Wheelwright in charge of the equal suffrage booth at the Ware fair October 8 and 9; Miss Annie Breckenridge, on the Boston parade on October 16; Miss Grace Spencer and Miss Ethel Naylor to solicit articles for the bazaar to be held at the Copley Plaza hotel in Boston on October 21 and 22.

Miss Helen A. McCarthy became acting postmaster of Worcester last week, during the absence of Postmaster John Alden Thayer, who was with his family at Sea Gate, N. Y., on leave of absence. The postal authorities at Washington approved Miss McCarthy's credentials, when the postmaster requested that she be appointed to take charge of the central office and all of its sub-stations during his absence.

All saloons and other places in Chicago where liquor is sold will be closed hereafter on Sundays. The order goes into effect next Sunday. It will be the first time in 40 years that Chicago has been "dry."

BOSTON'S LARGEST WARDS FAVORABLE

All Candidates of All Parties Go on Record at Big Non-Partisan Rally

The two largest wards in Boston, known as the Dorchester wards, went on record for suffrage at a non-partisan rally, held in the Municipal Building last week. Every candidate of every party for the House or Senate in this big residential section of Boston either spoke at the rally or sent a letter to be read in favor of the amendment enabling women to vote.

No public question that has ever been before the voters of the State has ever been unanimously endorsed by the candidates of all parties from these two wards. More votes are polled in Wards 20 and 24 than in any city in New England, outside of Boston.

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FOUR STATES ENTER ON FINAL LAP OF CAMPAIGN

National Speakers Tour Jersey

The National Suffrage Association is concentrating its efforts for the campaigns on New Jersey. This is the result of an agreement reached at a joint conference between New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Among the speakers the National Association is furnishing are Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. George Bass and Miss Virginia Watrous of Illinois, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald of Massachusetts, Mrs. Winston Churchill of New Hampshire, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell of Washington, Miss Rose Bower of South Dakota and Miss Lavinia Engle, the National's field secretary.

Miss Lou Rogers, the only woman who earns her living entirely as a cartoonist, has been campaigning in New Jersey. During August and September she made street speeches throughout New York State.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise began a series of speeches in New Jersey last week. Between the present time and the election on October 19 he will speak in Atlantic City, Princeton, Newark, Orange and many other places.

Mrs. Harry Whiteside, of Louisville, Kentucky, has been giving the 1st District, New Jersey, her time for a week.

The services of Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery, former Secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Association, were secured for a week's auto tour of the First District, beginning Oct. 4. Mrs. Avery is giving her time, her car, and her daughter to run the car during this tour. They have been touring the three counties of the First District with Mrs. Laura Gregg Cannon, holding meetings in all the most important towns. The party had the president of each county with them during the tour of her county, Mrs. Aldona Dickeson, of Salem County, Miss Lillian Durrell, of Gloucester County, and Mrs. Alice M. Bailey, of Camden County.

On Tuesday, Primary Election Day, every Polling Precinct in South Camden was visited by the suffragists with Mrs. Laura Gregg Cannon as their leader. This automobile tour was in the interest of suffrage. Speeches were made and literature distributed.

"New Jersey is going to win," says Dr. Mary D. Hussey, for forty-eight years an active suffragist and almost continuously an officer in the New Jersey W. S. A. since its beginning. As a pledge of her faith that New Jersey is to become a suffrage State in October she has just sent a sturdy young holly tree to Dr. Anna Shaw's home at Moylan, Pa., to be planted in Dr. Shaw's "Evergreen Suffrage Grove." This grove is made up of trees sent from suffrage States. As each tree is named after the donor and her State, Dr. Hussey's holly is "Mary New Jersey."

Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota will aid the New Jersey campaign with a week's speech-making, beginning Oct. 10, in Newark. He will speak throughout the State until the final rally is held in Belleville, Oct. 18. Senator Clapp will speak for the Women's Political Union, and his dates include: Westfield, Oct. 11; Central High School, Orange, Oct. 12; Hammonton, Oct. 13; Merchantville, Oct. 14; Dover, Elite Theatre, Oct. 15 with other dates to be fixed later.

"I shall be proud to be with you at the finish," he wrote the New Jersey women, "and you must not lose through 'General Apathy's' command of the ranks, while 'General Justice' can make his call heard."

Pennsylvania Finds Frame-up

Following a vicious effort by the opponents of woman suffrage to discredit the cause in Allentown, the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Suffrage Association met recently and voted to set aside a special part of their campaign fund for use in securing evidence against all individuals or groups of individuals who attempt to defeat the passage of the amendment in the State by questionable or illegal methods.

Two women detectives masquerading as suffrage workers established themselves in Allentown several weeks ago, and, according to the bulletin of the State Association, succeeded in deceiving a number of prominent men and women of that city who are interested in the suffrage cause.

The night before the primary one of the women telephoned to Mr. David Williams, editor of the Allentown Labor Herald, to come to her apartments to get some literature which he had promised to distribute.

She said the package was too heavy for her to carry to his office. The moment Mr. Williams entered the woman's room she locked the door and put out the lights. Then, before Williams knew what was happening, several men detectives burst into the room. One of them said he was the woman's husband. He had Mr. Williams arrested. When the case came up in court last week, however, neither the bogus suffragist nor her alleged husband appeared, and Mr. Williams was discharged.

Invesigation has shown that the case was a frame-up, with a dual purpose—to besmirch Mr. Williams' reputation and at the same time to involve the suffrage cause in a scandal—but it has acted as a boomerang to the interests that plotted it.

Two ex-governors, William A. Stone, and Samuel W. Pennypacker, have declared that they will vote for the amendment.

Mrs. Alice Randolph Purdy of the Philadelphia County Society, has undertaken the sending of hundreds of pieces of suffrage literature, together with copies of The Woman's Journal, to men and women who may not be reached by street meetings. This work requires both time and money, and Mrs. Purdy supplies both, asking no assistance from her society nor her friends.

Miss Frances D. Tobin, secretary of the Philadelphia Suffrage League of Catholic women, was instrumental in carrying out a very successful suffrage meeting at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament recently, when the Rev. James Higgins publicly endorsed woman suffrage. Other speakers were Mrs. John Wallace, Miss S. A. Moore, Laura Blackburn and Estelle Russel.

Three Weeks Full in Bay State

With the Victory Parade, Oct. 16, in Boston, the anniversary celebration of the first National Woman's Rights Convention in Worcester and a Western Massachusetts parade in Springfield on Oct. 23, the last three weeks of the campaign in Massachusetts are full to overflowing.

The reports at the Victory Parade committee meetings, every Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, show that the interest is great, and that the parade is growing steadily. Every city and town in the State is expected to send a delegation. Each delegation of any size is asked to carry in addition an American flag.

The parade should be advertised at all suffrage meetings, and pledges mailed in all letters, and distributed in every possible way.

Volunteers are needed for floats and special features, where simple special costumes will be required. Communicate with Miss Virginia Tanner, Chairman Committee on Special Features.

The Worcester Equal Suffrage Franchise League will give a luncheon at the Worcester Country Club at 1 P. M., Oct. 23, the day of the convention, with speaking by Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the only survivor of the speakers at the original convention in 1850; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott of Newport, R. I., and others. Tickets, $1.00. Apply to Worcester Equal Suffrage League.

Lucy Stone's historical little carriage will leave Boston three days beforehand, driven by Miss Florence Luscomb, in a costume of fifty years ago, who will hold suffrage meetings in the towns through which she passes. On the day of the celebration a number of highly modern automobiles will take the same journey in a couple of hours, but the story for the speakers will be the same simple plea for Justice to Women.

It is hoped that informal speaking tours will be similarly made from all quarters of the State to Worcester on that day.

Massachusetts women living in New York who would like to march in the Massachusetts section of the great New York suffrage parade on Oct. 23 are asked to send their names to the Empire State Campaign Committee, 303 Fifth Avenue; also any woman who can go on from Massachusetts.

The speakers at the meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 10, at 3.30, will be Miss Rose Winslow, Edward S. Alden, ex-president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Hon. Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the Commonwealth, and Frank J. Donahue, ex-secretary of the Commonwealth. Music will be furnished by the A. C. Ames band of North Easton.

Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, State president of the W. C. T. U., gave an address at the 30th annual all-day convention of Hampden county, held in Springfield Sept. 21, and called on all the women of the State to support the equal suffrage cause.

Arlington has planned a series of suffrage rallies, under the direction of the Arlington E. S. L. The first of these was held Sept. 25, at which Miss Margaret Foley was the speaker.

The Beverly Suffrage Association elected new officers at a meeting last week. Mrs. Dr. Ivan Panin was elected president, and Mrs. David Black and Rev. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, vice-presidents. The association is planning to send a big delegation to the suffrage parade at Boston, Oct. 16.

Men of Suffaage States Aid New York

A large and important group of speakers from the suffrage States will speak in New York during this last month of the campaign.

Among them are William E. Borah, U. S. Senator from Idaho; Congressman Edward Keating, of Colorado; A. M. Harvey, at one time Lieutenant Governor of Kansas; W. Y. Morgan, Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, and editor of the Hutchinson News; Congressman C. C. Dill, of Washington; Alexander J. Falconer, at one time Representative from Washington, and Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming.

Other speakers will be: J. Stitt Wilson, of California; A. J. Allen, of Kansas; Dr. Frank Bohn, William H. Black, county chairman of the Democratic committee; Judge William V. McNamee, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, Commissioner Keller and Josiah Newcomb.

Figures given out last week by the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage party show that there are now 31,470 active suffragists enrolled in the organization, a gain of 13,911 since September, 1914.

Beginning with October, the work of the suffragists of New York State was doubled, as they expect to talk to every voter before November 2. The work will also go on in one form or another after election. The Woman Suffrage Party alone has 4,000 volunteer workers in the field and the Empire State Campaign Committee 2,000. With these are a number, comparatively few, of paid workers and organizers, competent women who direct some of the volunteers. There have been 100 meetings a day held in New York City alone for some time, and this number will be doubled during October. They will include a number of big indoor mass meetings.

At a special meeting of the City Bank Club of New York City, made up of the men and women employees of the bank, a number of suffrage speeches were made by the arrangement of Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, wife of the president. May Irwin, chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee's newly created Bureau of Laughter, Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the State W. S. A., and Dudley Field Malone made speeches. The men in the bond department expressed desire to hear Miss Alice Carpenter, who has recently gone into the bond-selling business, so Miss Carpenter combined woman suffrage with bond selling in her talk.

Mrs. Jenny C. Cannon of Delhi, the Delaware county suffrage leader, arranged for a monster mass meeting to be held in Hancock on Oct. 6, at which the principal speakers were Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Miss Eleanor Garrison, granddaughter of William Lloyd Garrison, and the Rev. John Belford of Brooklyn. Later, Mrs. Cannon is planning a whirlwind campaign throughout Delaware County by automobile, in which tour every hamlet and village will be reached. Particular attention will be paid to the farmer vote, and the speakers have been selected with that special end in view. As part of the business methods adopted by Mrs. Cannon in her work is a complete card index to every voter in Delaware county. As fast as pledges are obtained to vote for the suffrage amendment on Nov. 2 the voter's name is checked off and the total for his district or village is checked up. Should any district or village show a small proportion of its voters pledged, special efforts by means of meetings or by personal canvass are made to bring the list up to the standard.

The suffrage moving-picture play, "The Ruling Power," will have its first performance in New York Oct. 18. "The Ruling Power" is a three-part star feature vitagraph. It is a powerful picture, showing the good results of woman suffrage. Love, politics, the power of evil and poverty all combine in this wonderful play to make a background for the humanizing influence of woman with the logical result—Votes for Women.

In the great parade on October 23 a division of the members of the Patrolmen's Wives' Benevolent Association will march and carry a banner in the police colors, blue and gold. The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association have endorsed woman suffrage.

Two anti-suffragists declined to debate with Miss Schain, suffragist, at the Morrisville State Fair. Miss Schain was making a suffrage speech in front of the suffrage tent when two anti workers of Cazenovia joined the audience. Miss Schain challenged them to a debate right then and there, but the antis declined, much to the amusement of the crowd. Five thousand fans were given away from the suffrage booth during the week of the fair. There were so many suffrage fans on the grand stand of the race track that they made it look like an enthusiastic suffrage meeting.

A canvass by suffragists of the License Department of the city of New York shows the heads of the various bureaus to be largely in favor of woman suffrage. Commissioner Bell, Deputy Commissioner Julian Rosenthal, Ephraim Kaufmann and John Drinner, Commissioner of Licensed Vehicles, have all declared their support. Walter P. Sears, superintendent of the Public Employment Bureau, and Mr. McShane of the License Department, are also favorable to woman suffrage.

The effect of woman suffrage will be good upon the home, politics, morals and religion.—Jacob A. Riis.

When you go to the polls now, you are not smothered with tobacco smoke and papers thrown around shiftlessly, and men are not working within three or four feet of the ballot box; because under the new law women have become election clerks, and things are spruced up around there. On occasions they have flowers around instead of cuspidors.—Gov. Dunne of Illinois.

FLORIDA

The Pensacola Equal Suffrage League has just held a big Better Babies Contest and Baby Parade, and issued a special Better Babies edition of the Pensacola Journal. The Journal has always been pro-suffrage, and in the death of its editor, the late Col. Frank L. Mayes, the suffrage cause lost one of its ablest leaders. Miss Celia Myrover Robinson, was editor of the editions. Those in charge of the business and advertising departments were Mrs. Walter Ingraham, manager; Miss Marguerite Ingraham, business manager. Miss Isabel Ingraham, Miss Kathleen Caro, Mrs. J. B. Perkins and Miss Gertrude Friedman were advertising solicitors, but to Miss Isabel Ingraham's unfailing work the success of the advertising department was especially indebted.

The Better Babies contest took place at the City Hall. The contest was held under the direct superintendance of Mrs. Frank Dillard, a graduate nurse and an ardent suffragist.

More than one hundred babies were entered, and the Better Babies' parade was one of the most unique features ever devised as suffrage publicity work. The Rotary Club, composed of the most influential men in the city, presented a five dollar gold piece each to the prettiest and most uniquely decorated baby vehicle in the parade; children carried babies, calling attention to the fact that suffragists believe in better babies, and yellow balloons and suffrage pennants added to the color and mottoes displayed for suffrage.

KENTUCKY

The Louisville Herald is to be congratulated upon the addition to its staff of Mrs. J. H. Dickey, whose Kentucky club news promises to become one of the most fetching features of the paper.

Every party in Kentucky except the Democrats has gone on record for submitting a suffrage amendment.

A committee from the Federation of Women's Clubs, headed by Mrs. Murray Hubbard, appeared before the resolutions committee of the Democrats during the platform convention recently, and asked them not to endorse suffrage but simply to go as far as the Republicans had gone, and agree to submitting the amendment.

This request of the 24,230 federated club women was turned down.

The women are not, however, greatly dismayed, as many prominent Democrats deeply resent the action for which they must reluctantly share responsibility, and these men will "stand by" during the struggle in the Legislature this winter.

DELAWARE

At the recent annual meeting of the Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association $15 was subscribed for the New Jersey campaign and requests were made for a large number of marchers in the Philadelphia parade Oct. 22.

The election of officers resulted in the following: Dr. Josephine M. R. White de Lacour, president; Miss Mary R. de Vou, vice-president; Miss Martha Murphy, secretary; Mrs. Mary F. Hearn, treasurer; Miss Mary H. Askew Mather, Miss Emma Lore and Miss Emma Worrall, executive committee; Mrs. Ellen Brown and Mrs. James Cranston, auditors.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana suffragists are continuing their activity notwithstanding the constitutional convention proposal was defeated. The ballot for Louisiana women is inevitable.

The flying squadron of the State Woman Suffrage Association formed a suffrage league in Rayville last week with Mrs. George Wesley Smith as president.

OHIO

Ohio suffragists everywhere are taking great interest in the school elections this fall. Ohio claims to have one of the most effective organizations in the United States, that of the Woman Suffrage Party of Cleveland. On Thursday 400 members of this party (it has 10,000 members) tagged 50,000 residences with a poster on which was the picture of a child with the sentence, "Say, mother, don't you care enough about my school to vote?" The registration on the following day was very large—by far the largest of any year since Ohio women voted, with the exception of 1911. Hamilton county women (Cincinnati) are circulating a dodger with the names of all of the candidates for office of school board urging women to choose from the number and vote. In none of the cities are the suffragists endorsing candidates.

Columbus has two women candidates, Mrs. Kellogg, who is up for re-election, and Mrs. Derby.

VIRGINIA

A suffrage booth will be held at the State Fair Oct. 11 to 16. In December the State convention meets in Richmond, followed by the Southern conference, and a short while later the suffrage amendment comes up for a third time before the State Legislature. A number of speeches have been made recently throughout the State by Mrs. B. B. Valentine, Mrs. John H. Lewis, Miss Adele Clark and Mrs. Fisher. One of Mrs. Lewis' talks was before the State W. C. T. U. She also planned a suffrage booth at the County Fair at Lynchburg this week. Mrs. Dial, chairman of the legislative committee of Florida, recently spoke at an open-air meeting.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has recently issued a leaflet, "What Illinois Women Have Accomplished by the Vote," compiled by Mrs. E. L. Stewart, organization chairman. It is a telling summary of the activity of the women of the State since they became citizens.

Mrs. Lillian I. Danskin of Jacksonville did valiant work to defeat the effort to overthrow the commission form of government at an election recently held for that purpose. The election, which was called on the petition of the corrupt interests of Jacksonville, went down in overwhelming defeat by both the votes of the men and women, but there was a larger woman's vote against the proposed change, which in itself would have saved the commissioners from recall. One of the Jacksonville editors comments on the election:

"The comparatively heavy vote cast by the Jacksonville women at the election was not a spontaneous rising up of the womanhood of the community to accept the challenge of retrogression hurled in the face of the people; rather it was the result of intelligently applied effort backed by a knowledge that women as a rule stand for progress when they are informed of matters that promise to affect themselves or their home community. We take our hats off. Ladies first, please."

TENNESSEE

Mrs. Thomas C. Rye, wife of the Governor of Tennessee, and her daughter, Mrs. Nolan, enrolled as suffragists at the suffrage booth at the State Fair. This booth was one of the most popular places at the fair, and Thursday of fair week was set aside as "Suffrage Day." The exercises began at 12.30 in the afternoon and were continuous until 4 P. M. Suffrage leaders from other parts of the South were also present and were guests of the State committee of the woman's suffrage movement. The principal buildings on the grounds were elaborately decorated in suffrage colors, an electric sign, "Votes for Women," had letters four feet high, and the occasion was a notable one in the suffrage history of the State.

Miss Maria Thompson Davies of Nashville, author of several popular novels and "best sellers," is also an active and ardent suffragist. Miss Davies has a beautiful suburban home near Nashville, "Sweetbriar Farm," and one of the most delightful suffrage entertainments given in that State was the suffrage barbecue for the people of the 11th district.

New leagues were recently formed at Dickson and Gallatin. At the latter place 250 women came out to hear the speakers, who were introduced by Judge B. D. Bill, recently of the Tennessee Supreme Court.

The recent national convention of the Farmers' Union in Lincoln, Neb., adopted a resolution disclaiming any responsibility on the part of the Farmers' Union for the anti-suffrage plate matter sent to country newspapers in recent months by the alleged Farmers' Union news bureau in charge of Peter Radford of Texas.

COOK BOOK WILL SILENCE ENEMY

The Suffrage Cook Book is in itself an argument for the cause. Compiled by Mrs. L. O. Kleber and published by the Equal Franchise Federation of Western Pennsylvania, it contains 244 pages of choice recipes, many of them contributed by prominent suffragists; and it ought to silence forever the slander that women who want to vote do not know how to cook. Interspersed are sentiments in favor of equal suffrage from distinguished men and women and portraits of nearly forty of them. The book is handsomely gotten up, and has a blue and yellow cover showing Uncle Sam weighing a man and a woman in the balance and finding them equal. It may be ordered from Mrs. L. O. Kleber, 3046 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa.

An "order" of honor solely for women will be one of the new diplomatic decorations soon to be established by the Sultanate of Egypt.

Men will never be free until the women are free also.—Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

IN Pennsylvania 11,281 commercial travellers call on 97,745 merchants. They represent 4,690 wholesale dealers. They are all men of voting age. "If You Are a Travelling Man" will put the suffrage question to the first group in a way which they are almost sure to appreciate. "If You Are a Business Man" was written with just such merchants as these in mind. These two are a part of a series of 18 postcards which the Journal has prepared. There are others which should reach the 348,043 farmers in the Keystone State (they are more than enough to have cast one-fourth of the 1,220,201 ballots which were put in ballot boxes in the last presidential election). All the titles are:

If You Are a Working Man.
Working Men—Help.
If You Are a Doctor.
If You Are a Farmer.
If You Are a Policeman.
If You Are an Educator.
If You Are a Postman.
If You Are a Business Man.
If You Are a Minister.
If You Are a Travelling Man.
If You Are a Fireman.
If You Are Interested in Political Questions.
A Statement by Judge Lindsey.
An Object Lesson.
Think On These Things.
The Meaning of the Suffrage Map.
Arms Versus Armies.
Do Women Want To Vote?

Prices: Complete set, postpaid, 15c. Single cards, 1c each. By the dozen postpaid, 10c. Per hundred, postpaid, 60c. Per thousand, postpaid, $3. Order from THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

JOHN C. PAIGE & CO.

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Marine Insurance

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News, published weekly at Boston, Massachusetts, for October 1, 1915.

Editor—Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Managing Editor—Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.

Publisher—The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Owners—The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston Mass.

Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass.
G. L. Taylor, Douglas, Michigan.
M. A. Evans, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston, Mass.
Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Estate of Rebecca Bowker, address unknown.
Estate of J. J. Belville, 1951 East 66th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

Agnes E. Ryan,
Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1915.

(Seal) Charles W. Blood.

My commission expires October, 1916.

Governor Whitman has appointed Miss Melinda Scott, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, to serve on the State Industrial Council, which will act as an advisory board to the State Industrial Commission.

Resolutions calling for the abolition of capital punishment in Colorado and proposing the initiation of an anti-capital punishment law to be voted on by the people at the next general election, were passed unanimously last week by the State convention of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs.

Hosiery Guaranteed 1 Year

For ladies, in black, white and unbleached; fine gauge or medium weight; sizes 8½ to 10. For children, ribbed medium weight, in black and white, 5 to 9½. For men, in black, white, tan, gray and unbleached, 9½ to 11½. Made of best American cotton. Will mix ladies', men's and children's in same box.

15c per pair; $1 per doz. pr.

10c extra west of Miss. River.
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Everybody's Hosiery Co.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

To Authors and Publishers:

We are printers of many well known publications, among them "*The Woman's Journal.*" If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

E. L. GRIMES COMPANY,
122 Pearl St., Boston.

"The best play for propaganda and fun."
"BACK OF THE BALLOT"
A WOMAN SUFFRAGE FARCE IN ONE ACT BY GEORGE MIDDLETON, author of NOWADAYS, POSSESSION, TRADITION, EMBERS, ETC. (especially written for amateurs. Low royalty to suffrage organizations.) Address all communications to SAMUEL FRENCH, 30 West 38th Street, New York City.
Price 25 cents postpaid.

Suffrage Exchange

For two cents a word you can get your message to suffragists in all corners of the United States.

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 309 Broadway, New York. (38)

SITUATIONS.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Short hours. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C. 124, Rochester, N. Y. (44)

ROOMS.

FOUR ROOMS, arranged for housekeeping. Fine air, beautiful view; three minutes from street cars, ten from steam cars. $16 per month. Address Mrs. F. M. Adkinson, 10 Fairview St., Dorchester, Mass.

A QUIET HOME, with pleasant rooms and good table, conveniently located, in small American family. References exchanged. 52 Davis Ave., Brookline. Tel. 1818-2. (42)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

POWERS' MOVING PICTURE machine with double dissolving stereopticon apparatus complete. Woman Suffrage Assn., 24 W. 4th St., Dayton, O. (42)

WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIBE AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. (cow)

TOWN CRIER POSTER STAMPS with legend "Vote yes for Woman Suffrage" and the dates of the four elections. Use them on your letters. Send orders in New Jersey to N. J. W. S. A., 809 Park Ave., Plainfield; outside of N. J. to Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, 17West 8th St., New York City. For the benefit of the New Jersey campaign fund. 25c for 100, special prices on large quantities. (37)

PROMINENT JERSEY MEN ASK VOTES FOR WOMEN

Committee of Forty, Headed by Banking Commissioner La Monte and Comprising all Parties, Issues Appeal

An appeal to the voters of New Jersey to vote "Yes" on the suffrage amendment was issued from Newark, New Jersey, on Monday by a newly formed committee of forty, comprising leading men from all parts of the State, and from all political parties.

The appeal, which is issued over the signatures of George M. La Monte, the State Banking Commissioner, as chairman; Col. George Harvey, Attorney-General John W. Westcott, Judge Frederick Adams, United States Senator William Hughes, Congressman J. Thompson Baker, and others, gives the verdict arrived at by these men after a thorough consideration of the arguments pro and con on the suffrage amendment.

The statement issued by this committee, of which Champlain L. Riley, of Plainfield, is secretary, and Fillmore Condit, of Essex Fells, treasurer, reads, in part, as follows:

"Women as mothers of the race, women as taxpayers, women as subject to the law, are most closely concerned with all problems of government, questions of peace and war, the cost of living, and the care of the rising generation.

"The extension of woman suffrage from one neighboring State to another in the West disproves alarmist and reactionary anticipations of its working and shows that equal suffrage is in harmony with American institutions. The enfranchisement of more than 3,500,000 women in the Western States renders the continued disfranchisement of the women of the East increasingly anomalous, unjust, and undignified. Throughout the West representative men bear witness to the benefits derived from equal suffrage, and we are unable to believe that the women of New Jersey are in any way less capable or less praiseworthy.

"The evidence from the States in which women have voted goes to prove that with the possession of the ballot women are more fairly treated under the law, the working woman is better protected and social and moral improvement is accelerated.

"We believe that the men of New Jersey are prepared to show their belief in their women as fully as the men of the Western States have been, and we appeal to our fellow voters to express this confidence by voting in the affirmative on October 19.

"It is no longer denied that woman suffrage will shortly be established throughout the United States, and as New Jersey men we are anxious that our State should be the first in the East to raise the political status of its women."

NATIONAL ISSUES CONVENTION CALL

Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting Will be Held in Washington, Dec. 14 to 19

The National American Woman Suffrage Association issued a call this week for its forty-seventh annual convention to be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Dec. 14 to 19, inclusive. The call is signed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis, vice-presidents; Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer; Mrs. Orton H. Clark, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald, recording secretary; Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, and Mrs. Medill McCormick, auditors.

"As we issue this call, four great campaigns for equal suffrage are in progress in four Eastern States," the call states. "Thousands of women are working with voice and pen, tens of thousands contributing in time and money, to win political freedom for women in these States. Other States are rapidly preparing for active campaigns in 1916. At the same time the National Association is putting forth the strongest efforts to win nation-wide equal suffrage through the passage of its historic national amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

An opinion from the New Jersey Attorney General's department was obtained by Governor Fielder last week to the effect that October 19 is not a legal holiday. This ruling is a decided advantage for the anti-suffrage liquor dealers, who will be allowed to keep their saloons open, while the balloting is on for the amendment to enfranchise women.

NEW JERSEY NEXT IS FERRY SLOGAN

New York Women, Headed by Mrs. Henry Bruere, Work with Commuters

A new organization known as the "New Jersey Next Campaign Committee of New York Suffragists," with Mrs. Henry Bruere, wife of the city chamberlain, at its head, began work this week at the Jersey ferries in the lower part of the city, handing out literature and urging the men commuters on their way home from business in New York to be sure to register and vote for the woman suffrage amendment to the New Jersey constitution on Oct. 19.

On the executive committee of the organization are Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Jessie Ashley, Miss Bessie F. G. Brainard, Mrs. Bruere, Mrs. John Dewey, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley.

They have a new automobile for their work named "Pacific Victory." It was presented to Mrs. Greeley, secretary of the "Jersey Next" Committee, by the women of California and Oregon as their contribution to the Eastern campaign and a thank offering to Mrs. Greeley, who campaigned for them in 1911 and 1912. Mrs. Greeley is speaking every evening in New Jersey, and will work in the State until election day, making an automobile tour with Mrs. Bruere.

Miss Alice Paul and Mrs. William Kent wish to correct the statement in the Journal of Sept. 25 that Miss Paul ruled that only members of the Congressional Union would be permitted to vote on resolutions at the convention in San Francisco. The Journal took the statement from the daily papers. It is glad to publish the correction.

LABOR CONGRESS VOTE UNANIMOUS

Southern Wage-Eearners, Representing 150,000, Give Strong Backing to Movement

The Southern Labor Congress, representing 150,000 wage-earners throughout the southern States, went on record in favor of the equal suffrage movement at its recent convention in Chattanooga. Only two voices arose in the convention opposing the resolution.

"The Southern Labor Congress believes that the doctrine of taxation without representation is against and out of harmony with a democratic form of government," said the resolution, which declared that "the Southern Labor Congress places itself squarely on record as favoring woman's suffrage."

A hearty welcome was given Mrs. Walter C. Jackson of Murfreesboro, Tenn., who addressed the convention, and when she had finished ten or fifteen men rose immediately to speak in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

WANT WOMEN IN FIELD KITCHENS

Red Cross Commandant Shows England Economy in Change—Waste Scandalous Now

A Red Cross commandant wants the English government to employ the services of women in the field kitchens. While the government has done something to stop the waste in army provisions that was a national scandal recently, still pounds of bread (often uncut loaves) are thrown away mouldy because too much was given out at a time. Entire joints of meat are buried, owing to their not having been sufficiently cooked in the field kitchens, and in other ways provisions are wasted.

RUSSIAN CROSS GOES TO WOMAN

For Second Time in History Woman's Bravery in War Is Rewarded by Czar

For the second time in history Russia has awarded a woman the Cross of St. George.

Czar Nicholas, it was officially announced this week, has posthumously honored Sister of Mercy Ivanova, who died while heroically leading a Russian company in storming an enemy's position after its officers had fallen. The first woman thus honored was Marie Durova, who disguised herself as an officer and fought valiantly against Napoleon.

VOTELESS WOMEN SEE INEQUALITY

Male Suffrage States Have Eight-Hour Day for Men, But Not for Women

The recent decision of the Du Pont Powder Company to work its 50,000 men in eight-hour shifts only with ten-hour pay may be instructive to those anti-suffragists who claim that laboring women would lose some of their privileges if they had the franchise.

There is not one male suffrage State with an eight-hour day for women. Thousands more men than women are protected by the so-called "blanket" laws which cover the trades in which both men and women engage. Outside of those trades there are many showing special eight-hour laws in which men alone are employed.

LAST LAUGHS

"The truth is," said Mrs. Twickembury, "my reading nowadays is confined almost entirely to modern friction."—Christian Register.

"What?" exclaimed the motorist who had run over a farmer's toe. "You want five hundred dollars for a crushed foot? Nonsense! I'm no millionaire." "Perhaps not," cried the suffering farmer; "and I'm no centipede either."

"That new steamer they're building is a whopper."

"Yes, but my uncle is going to build one so long that when a passenger gets seasick in one end of it he can go to the other and be clear away from the storm."

(The following are from Alice Duer Miller's column in the New York Tribune.)

Election Day Instructions for Men Who Are Opposed to Suffrage.

1. Be careful not to vote against the suffrage amendment.
2. Go and play golf in the country, and don't vote at all.
3. You know it is not the vote that truly counts.
4. It is the influence, the mental force that you have been bringing to bear against giving women their political rights.
5. That's what tells.
6. You believe more in that than in voting, don't you?
7. Then don't vote.

C. S. D., Jr.

The Cry of the Statesmen

With Apologies to Elizabeth Barrett Browning

("We will just float along," said one of the big men in the hall yesterday, "until the time comes when it looks as though they were sure to get the vote. Then it will be time to flop."—Interview with a Tammany leader in New York Tribune.)

Do you hear the statesmen flopping, O, my brothers,
Ere the suffrage come this year?
They are saying pretty things about their mothers,
And their wives and sisters dear.
The old, old lawyers are divided,
And the old, old bankers are upset,
And the old, old topers have decided
That we must not get it yet.
But the old, old statesmen, O, my brothers,
They are flopping rapidly,
For they want to get aboard before the others,
If women must be free.

BABIES GO WITH VOTE FOR WOMEN

So Says Governor Whitman at Parade — Children Feature at Macbeth Galleries

Visitors to the Macbeth Galleries in New York are commenting on the predominance of babies among the subjects now shown in the art exhibition for the suffrage cause. Babies and very young children fairly overrun the galleries.

Further evidence that babies and suffrage go together was afforded by the recent Baby Parade at Yonkers. Five hundred babies, a company of militia, a Chamber of Commerce and some brigades of boy scouts marched between two solid lines of suffrage yellow when the Baby Parade welcomed Gov. Whitman on Yonkers Day. "Which is it, Governor," remarked someone, "a baby parade or a suffrage parade?" "They go together," the Governor replied.

Secretaries Garrison and Tumulty will swell the suffrage vote.

DOLLAR DAY ADDS $1,000 AND MORE

Hostesses Wear Bills Pinned to Gowns—San Francisco Women Sent Hundred

The Dollar Day fund which has been gradually swelling the campaign resources of the Woman Suffrage Party, of New York, was closed with the last dollars put into the box Oct. 1, Dollar Day, at a tea held at headquarters, 48 East 34th Street. There were $1,000, and many promises in the big blue, white and gold box.

Much of the money came from groups of people: The Borough of Churches sent $100; School 59, Manhattan, gave $20 and promises, and $100 is being brought from San Francisco women by Mrs. Alice Riggs Hunt. The hostesses wore dollars fastened to their dresses with suffrage badges. Among the speakers were Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren and Miss Lillian Russell.

MEN OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE

By E. G. Routzahn

The recently published manual (in pink cover) of the Man Suffrage Association, includes "a list of many prominent and public men and women opposed to political suffrage for women." The list of 74 men includes the names of 38 men accompanying the following partial titles:

Late Secretary of State.
Former Assistant Attorney-General of the U. S.
Formerly Attorney-General of the U. S.
(Late) Statesman.
Late Justice of the Supreme Court.
Late Editor.
(Late) Clergyman.
Late President of the U. S.
Late Author.
Former U. S. Senator.
Late Pastor.
Late Bishop.
Formerly State Commissioner of Education.
President Emeritus.
Formerly Secretary of the Treasury.
Late Secretary of State.
Late English Statesman.
Late Chaplain of the U. S. Senate.
Late Senator.
Former Mayor.
Late Author.
Late President.
Formerly Mayor.
Late Author.
Late Pastor.
Formerly Chief Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims.
Formerly Editor-in-chief.
Late Historian.
Former U. S. Senator.
(Late) Statesman.
Formerly President.
Late Professor.
Former Secretary of War.
Late President.
(Late) English Philosopher.
Late Statesman.
Late Editor.
Formerly Attorney-General of the U. S.

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 41. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915 FIVE CENTS

FARMER CONGRESS GOES ON RECORD

National Organization Representing Million Members Adopts Suffrage Resolution

Five hundred delegates, representing a million members of the Farmers' National Congress, in attendance at the thirty-fifth annual convention in Omaha, Neb., last week went on record for equal suffrage.

The suffrage resolution was adopted unanimously, according to a telegram to The Woman's Journal from Mrs. Draper Smith, president of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. H. C. Sumney, chairman for Douglas county. The resolution read as follows:

"Resolved, that the Congress hereby express its belief that the fundamental principles of human equality, representative government as well as social and economic justice, demand the enfranchisement of women."

SAN FRANCISCO DEFEATS GRAFT

Eugene Schmitz, Thrice Mayor and Deposed for Corrupt Acts, Snowed Under

San Francisco women voted for the first time at a municipal election last week. Complete returns showed that Eugene E. Schmitz, thrice mayor, and deposed during the graft trials of 1906-07 in his third term, was snowed under by Mayor Rolph.

Mr. Rolph received 63,814 votes out of a total of 119,357. Schmitz received 36,006 votes. The fact that Rolph received a majority elected him mayor, although it was only a primary election.

ROOSEVELT URGES VOTE IN JERSEY

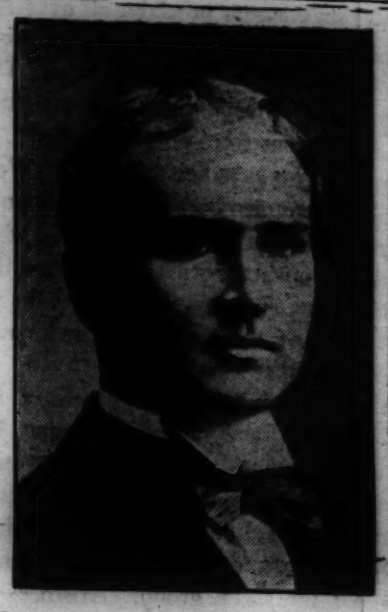
Former President Makes Statement Appealing to Every Decent, Self-Respecting Man

Former President Theodore Roosevelt last week made an urgent appeal to the men of New Jersey to vote for the suffrage amendment Oct. 19.

"I want to speak to the men who have the right to vote and who are recreant in their duty if they don't see that the women share it with them," said Mr. Roosevelt in a message received by the Montclair Equal Suffrage League for its special edition of the Montclair Times. "I ask every decent self-respecting citizen who has the right to vote to join the movement to secure for women the suffrage now denied them. We have woman suffrage in the Western States. I don't think that the East will permanently lag behind. Civilization is spreading.

"Conservative friends tell me that woman's duty is in the home. Certainly. So is man's. The duty of the woman to the home isn't any more than the man's. If the average man has more leisure to think of public matters than the

(Continued on page 320.)



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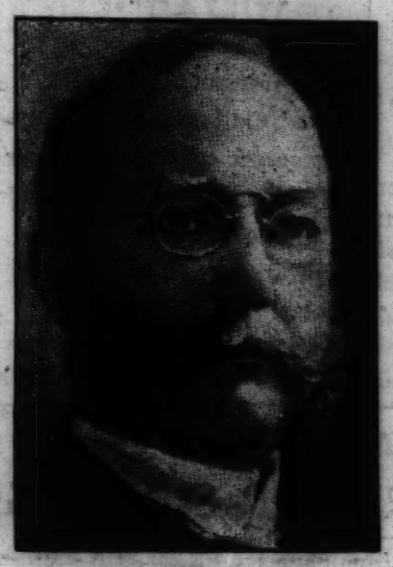
JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT WILSON



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SECRETARY OF COMMERCE REDFIELD OF NEW YORK

MAGAZINE WRITER GIVES REASONS

Ray Stannard Baker Will Vote Yes and Says Nation Will Benefit

Ray Stannard Baker tells why he will vote for equal suffrage in the American Magazine for October.

"Suffrage will not," in the opinion of Mr. Baker, "immediately emancipate all women, or make them politically astute, or greatly change the policies of the nation; and no one should expect it." "But in the long run, as the influence of women grows in political affairs," he adds, "I believe it will be greatly beneficial to the nation. I believe that women will be found on the side of those governmental policies which make for a wider humanitarianism, better conditions, a more temperate life."

BOSTON & MAINE FOUGHT SUFFRAGE

Expense Account Shows Railroad Spent Money Against Suffrage in New Hampshire

The investigation of the Boston and Maine railroad by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission last week disclosed the fact that the railroad used part of its funds to defeat woman suffrage in the constitutional convention of 1912.

"Woman suffrage" was one of the conspicuous items on the expense accounts of Publicity Agent Warren T. Billings, who testified that he did all of his work under the direction of President B. A. Kimball of the Concord and Mon-

(Continued on page 320.)

WILSON AND CABINET MEMBERS DECLARE FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Presidential Family Throws Strength Toward Women's Enfranchisement on Eve of Vote in Their Home States—Secretaries McAdoo, Garrison, Redfield, Wilson and Tumulty Start Landslide Toward Victory

President Wilson will vote for the equal suffrage amendment in New Jersey Oct. 19, according to a statement made in official circles in Washington last Saturday. The statement was declared authoritative, although it did not come from the President himself, and is vouched for by the New York Times, Chicago Herald and other papers. The Times adds that the President will himself make known his views on equal suffrage prior to the election.

The statement regarding the President's attitude followed immediately after announcements by Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, both voters in New Jersey, that they had come out for woman suffrage. Mr. Garrison announced his intention of voting for the constitutional amendment giving the vote to New Jersey women on Oct. 19, if he can get to Jersey City on that day, and Mr. Tumulty also declared that he would vote for the amendment. The impression immediately arose that the announcements by Mr. Garrison and Mr. Tumulty were forerunners of a similar one by the President, and the impression was confirmed by the statement referred to. According to the Chicago Herald it was Mr. Tumulty who indicated that the President would support the amendment.

These announcements were followed on Oct. 4 by statements from President Wilson's son-in-law, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo of New York; Secretary of Commerce Redfield of New York and Secretary of Labor Wilson of Pennsylvania that they were going to vote for the woman suffrage amendments.

All Favor Except Lansing

Every cabinet officer who comes from a State which votes on the amendment this fall has come out in favor of the ballot for women except Secretary of State Lansing of New York, who said Monday that he had not yet made up his mind.

Mr. McAdoo before leaving Washington for New York to register for the election to be held Nov. 2 issued the following statement:

"I shall vote for the woman suffrage amendment to the New York State constitution. Women are an economic factor of constantly increasing importance in organized society. In business and industrial life they have been forced to play a larger and more conspicuous part than ever before in the world's history. They have met these new demands and responsibilities without impairment of their higher and paramount duties to society. I am sure that all the theoretical objections against their exercise of right of suffrage will prove as groundless as were the earlier objections of the same sort to their larger participation in the business and industrial life of the nation. The right to vote may, and I hope will, strengthen the power of women to assist in bringing about many social and moral reforms in which they are equally, if not more vitally, interested than men. Suffrage may give them the opportunity of contributing notably to the progress of civilization and the advancement of general welfare.

"Certainly, as the weaker sex, women are entitled to at least an equal opportunity with the stronger sex, and especially in all that intimately concerns the welfare of both.

McAdoo Says Women Should Win

"The American women have made a game fight and a fair fight for suffrage, and are entitled to win. They have appealed to the reason and intelligence of the country and have not adopted militant methods. They have also taken the right course in resorting to each State for action upon a question which is peculiarly within the province of the States themselves."

Secretary Redfield declared informally that he had made up his mind to vote for the amendment, and Secretary Wilson when asked his views said:

"I am for woman suffrage because I believe that every mature person of sound mind who is required to obey the laws of the country should have a voice in determining what the law should be."

Garrison Declares in Favor

When Mr. Garrison was asked, by the Newark Evening News

(Continued on page 320.)

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SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY McADOO AND SON-IN-LAW OF PRESIDENT WILSON

MR. McADOO HAS SUFFRAGE RECORD

Secretary of Treasury Stood for Equal Pay When Railroad President

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, long before he entered public life was an open advocate of equal pay for men and women when they do the same work. When he was president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company in New York the question of ticket sellers came up when the Hudson tunnels were opened. One of Mr. McAdoo's assistants suggested that women be employed as ticket sellers because they could sell tickets faster and make change quicker than men, and, further, because they were cheaper. Mr. McAdoo was told that women ticket sellers could be gotten for about half the pay usually given men.

"All right," replied Mr. McAdoo, "if women ticket sellers are better than men, let us have them, by all means, but I do not propose to cut their pay. I don't believe in paying them less simply because they are women."

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SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON OF NEW JERSEY

AN APPEAL FOR LIBERTY

FROM WOMEN—TO THE MEN OF NEW YORK

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Men of New York: We, women of your State, appeal to you to enfranchise us.

That we must ask it of you shows that you are now our masters.

It lies with you to say whether your sisters will stand in political equality with you or remain subordinate.

You make the laws which govern us; you decide upon our rights, privileges and duties; you punish us when we break your laws; you reward us when we please you; you determine our appointment, hours and salaries in public office; you give or refuse permission to us to marry and to be mothers while serving the children of the State as teachers; you hold all legal and civil power over us.

We do not ask for power over you but for equality with you.

We ask for full recognition of our citizenship, for the right of self-government, for our share in democracy.

We ask it on the same grounds that you would ask it if the case was reversed; if you were loved and honored as husbands and fathers, but had no status as citizens, no voice in your own government; privilege perhaps, but neither power nor freedom.

By every law of social evolution we need to share in the political progress of our age.

For every reason that men need the ballot women need it too.

Because democracy, for its health and growth, requires the full and intelligent participation of all its citizens, we, as half the citizens, are needed to strengthen this democracy.

Because we are women, wives and mothers, we especially need equal power as citizens; that one sex may not hold an unfair advantage over the other, nor one parent over the other; and that mothers, together, may take better care of all the children of the world.

Because the world needs above all today a people wise, free and responsible, with its children so reared and trained; and because the advancement of the mother means the most rapid advancement of the child, that she may teach by example as well as precept, we ask for liberty.

Because we are of the same racial stock as yourselves; living in the same age as yourselves; sharing the same social misfortunes as yourselves; hoping for the same social improvements as yourselves; we ask for equal political liberty with yourselves.

Give us liberty, that we may work with you for the improvement of our race, the progress of the world.

SUFFRAGE IN HENRY STREET

By Lillian D. Wald, in the Atlantic

Recently the conviction that the extension of democracy should include women has found free expression in our part of New York. Miss Lavinia L. Dock, a resident of many years, has mobilized Russians, Italians, Irish, and native-born,—all the nationalities of our cosmopolitan community,—for the campaign; and when the suffrage parade marched down Fifth Avenue in 1913, back of the Settlement banner with its symbol of Universal Brotherhood there walked a goodly company carrying flags with the suffrage demand in ten languages.

The transition is significant from the position of women among Orthodox Jews to the motherly-looking woman who stands on a soap box at the corner of Henry street, and makes her appeal for the franchise to a respectful group of laboring men. The mere fact that this "mother in Israel" is obliged to work in a factory six days of the week is an argument in itself: but intelligently and interestingly she develops her plea, and her appeal to the men's reason brings sober nods of approval.

"Will not the women of later generations read with amazement how women of this first quarter of the twentieth century were obliged to go out into the highways and byways and beg men to do them justice?" asks the New York Sun.

NO EXEMPTION FROM DUTY

From a Speech by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

Anti-suffragists are demanding the right of freedom from a duty. They acknowlege that voting is not a privilege, but a duty. That if it it is conferred they must accept it as such, but they wished to be saved from their duty. Their posters in huge letters proclaim all over New York City this desire to escape the inconvenience of duty. They say woman's right is the right to freedom from political duties.

Who gave her this right? Women are members of the community. The society, the family into which they were born. How can they claim immunity from duty in any one of these positions and not in the other two?

There have always been a few people, everywhere, claiming like exemption. There were women —and men too—in France in the days of Louis XVI who claimed the right to be free from the duties of the social group. Aristocracy's right is the right to have for itself and not share, said they. If the people have no bread, let them eat cake, said Marie Antoinette, munching hers. Then she bought a new necklace to proclaim her right to freedom from social responsibilities. The guillotine answered this claim of the right of aristocracy to be free from its political duties.

There has been in every place and time a small fraction of the female population which has claimed woman's right to be free from all disagreeable duties, to be tricked out and fed, to be dressed and ornamented at the cost of others. The trail of these women lies over every prison in the land, marking the men who have cheated and lied and forged and embezzled to give them freedom from duty.

There is no such thing as the right of freedom from any duties, individual or social; domestic or political. By the antis' own poster, they condemn themselves.

WHAT SHOULD WIFE GET?

Congressman Charles H. Randall of California asks the pertinent question, "What proportion of his income should a man allow his wife to spend?"

His answer to the query is as follows:

The income belongs to the firm. The wife is the equal of the other stockholder in the firm. Her interest in the income is equal to his. The check book belongs to her just as well as to the man. There is no sense in the "allowance" we read about, or any such tomfoolery. She's your equal, and the income just naturally belongs to her as well as to you, every bit of it.

SENATOR GIVES GOOD CHARACTER

Colorado Political Opponent of Senator Robinson Upholds Her Work in Senate

The report that Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado was responsible for the bill re-establishing race-track gambling in her State—on account of which Senator Robinson is suing the Summit, N. J., Herald—has brought several unsolicited testimonials from Colorado people who are indignant at the charge. Senator Robinson has sent to The Woman's Journal the following letter written by a political opponent, with this personal comment: "I cannot greatly regret the malicious and stupid statement, broadcasted by the antis, that I introduced a race-track gambling bill into the Colorado Senate, since the mere mention of that falsehood in a home newspaper has brought me several letters like the one, a copy of which I enclose, from my colleagues. Senator Dodge is a leader among the Republicans, while I was elected as a Democrat."

Sept. 9, 1915.

"Senator Helen Ring Robinson,

"My dear Senator:

"I understand that you are campaigning in the East for the suffragists.

"I hope your trip is proving pleasant and I am sure it must be effective. I only wish your audiences might know what good work you have done as a member of the Colorado Senate, and how inflexibly you have always stood for ethical and humane measures, and against those that seemed in any way to lower the standard. You certainly proved a most valuable member of the Assembly, winning the sincere respect of every member of it, whether they belonged to your own party or the opposition. As one of the latter, it gives me great pleasure to say this, and if my humble testimony can be of any use to you do not hesitate to use this letter in any may you may see fit.

"Very truly,

"Frank L. Dodge,

"First Senatorial District."

Judge and Mrs. W. H. Ward of Houston, Tex., a few weeks ago were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. The event is noteworthy on account of its being the first time in the history of the court when husband and wife were admitted together. Largely through the efforts of Mrs. Ward the Texas property rights bill was passed.

BOSTON & MAINE FOUGHT SUFFRAGE

(Concluded from page 319.)

treal (a Boston and Maine line). Mr. Kimball has been the "power behind the throne" in New Hampshire politics for many years. His agent, Mr. Billings, was paid by him $65 a week and expenses. Mr. Billings testified that he traveled extensively to interview newspaper editors, but he "was unable to remember what particular line of effort he followed," according to the Manchester Union's account of the investigation.

Mr. Billings testified that he kept track of bills introduced in the Legislature and showed some of them to President Kimball, but was not employed to see legislators. He was asked about a number of his charges to the Concord and Montreal for entertaining legislators, and explained that these were entirely in the cause of good fellowship.

Prominent in Mr. Billings' expense vouchers were items for seeing George H. Steele, secretary of the New Hampshire Association of Liquor Dealers.

The attorney representing the Boston and Maine at the investigation is General Edwin G. Eastman, who directed the fight against woman suffrage on the floor of the convention.

WILSON AND CABINET DECLARE FOR SUFFRAGE

(Continued from page 319.)

correspondent, his reasons for voting for the amendment, he said:

"I have not time to go into the matter at length. The outstanding reasons are these: I cannot see that any harm whatever can come to the body politic by permitting women to have the ballot. I am somewhat in doubt if the great reforms that its earnest advocates claim will flow from giving women the ballot. Therefore, the case as it presents itself to my mind is this:

"It does not seem to contain any danger; and if it does bring benefits, so much the better.

"On the one hand, the only question to be considered is the extra expense involved in practically doubling the number of voters. This consideration I think is entirely negligible.

"If you refrain from giving the ballot to women, you will always have a very large part of your population convinced that the State is losing the opportunity to obtain the great results which would come from permitting them to participate in elections.

"By giving them the ballot, we give them the opportunity of producing these reforms; and if they do so, it certainly will be a matter for great congratulation upon all sides.

"If they do not do so, and if on the whole it turns out that the ballot in the hands of men produces just about the same results as when women also participate, no harm will have come from it and a great subject which is now diverting the attention of the people from other vital public questions will have been removed from the arena of discussion."

Mr. Tumulty would say nothing except that he was in favor of woman suffrage and would vote for the amendment.

The news from Washington that Mr. Garrison and Mr. Tumulty had openly declared for equal suffrage and that the President was going to do likewise, was hailed with great rejoicing by New Jersey suffragists. Mrs. Everett Colby said:

"Mr. Tumulty has a large following in New Jersey, and especially in Hudson County, and Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, is very much looked up to all over the State. If the President comes out for us it will be an enormous help. It will have a great deal of influence upon a big majority of the members of the better part of the Democratic Party. The women are fighting all the worst elements in politics, the element that President Wilson himself fought.

"His influence will be very valuable to us and we are already feeling the benefit of having these prominent men stand for us. A great many men of the rank and file of the party are taking a different stand toward us."

President Wilson's vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey will be the first vote ever cast on that question by a President of the United States.

Sometimes I think that the best suffrage propaganda would be just talks on democracy.—Zona Gale.

I have never heard an argument against woman suffrage that was not an insult to the intelligence of a ten-year-old boy.—Hon. John D. Long.

ROOSEVELT URGES VOTE IN JERSEY

(Concluded from page 319.)

average woman has then it is a frightful reflection on him. If the average man tells you that the average woman hasn't the time to think of these questions, tell him to go home and do his duty. The theory of progressives today is to so conduct government that the average man can do his duty without neglecting his home. Now all we propose to do is to get his partner alongside of him.

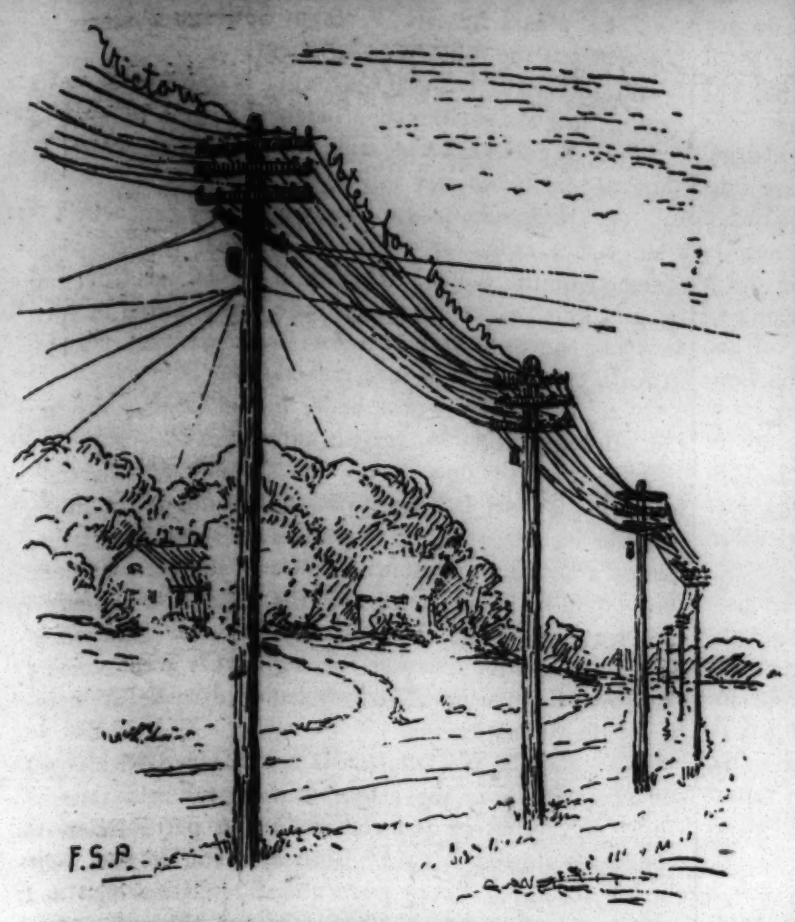
"Equality of right does not mean identity of function any more between man and woman than between man and man. There is not identity of function between men in civil and military life. If you can draw any line of intelligence and conduct without both men and women on either side, I'd like to see it. A line of conduct would have more women on the right side than men.

"Vice and crime are conducted by a portion of the population in which there are ten men to one woman. And when you see men, who make a business of that which is foul and base, rallying against a cause, you may be convinced that it is pretty good common sense to stick for that cause.

"Mind you, I don't believe that getting votes for women will cure all our ills, but I give it as my deliberate and careful judgment that in every State where suffrage has been tried there has been, as far as I know, no single instance where it has produced damage. And there has been case after case where it has worked for the universal betterment of social and civic conditions."

Back of the claim for the ballot by women lies the claim to do the service of humanity.—Baltimore American.

THE SUFFRAGE TELEPHONE



The Woman's Journal is the suffrage telephone and telegraph system. It's wires are kept "hot" with the information which pours in and out of the office daily.

If a suffragist wants to know how many State federations of women's clubs have endorsed equal suffrage, she turns to the pages of the Woman's Journal, or writes to the office. If a speaker wants to know what men's organizations have endorsed the movement, he writes or telegraphs,—unless he has a Journal file at hand.

When a suffragist needs material for the press about Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Helen Todd, Jane Addams, Senator Clapp, Elihu Root and hundreds of other suffragists, or a dozen or more anti-suffragists, she telephones or telegraphs or writes to the Woman's Journal.

There are hundreds of people in each State who need to have connection with the Journal as the suffrage telephone and telegraph system. They do not even know that such a system exists. Those who have used the telephone cannot do without it. Those who use the Journal find it indispensable. The campaign for 1,000 new subscriptions in each State is to establish the connection. If you want equal suffrage in your State, can you afford to leave your neighbor outside of the system?

THE SCORE

Through October Fifth

Massachusetts	1,695
New York	829
New Jersey	585
Pennsylvania	506
Kentucky	448
Ohio	423
Connecticut	360
Illinois	262
Iowa	150
Minnesota	138
Michigan	135
Virginia	120
Wisconsin	107
Texas	103
Indiana	90
Nebraska	89
West Virginia	84
Alabama	77
Maine	67
New Hampshire	65
South Dakota	60
Rhode Island	58
Oklahoma	50
Georgia	50
North Carolina	41
Vermont	37
Florida	35
Tennessee	33
Missouri	29
North Dakota	28
South Carolina	16
Louisiana	15
District of Columbia	14
Delaware	13
Maryland	12
New Mexico	10
Arkansas	7
Mississippi	3
Colorado	1
Total	6,845
Gain over previous week	179

MRS. HUNTER ASKS WHERE ARE ANTIS

Mrs. Arthur Hunter of Montclair, N. J., is making a tour in the West. She writes from California to the Woman's Journal:

"As I travel in equal suffrage territory and ask men how it works, the invariable reply is, 'I always believed in it, and I voted for it.' What I cannot find out is where all the men have vanished to who voted against it in Colorado, Kansas and California? So far, I have not found one man who will confess."

A record of accuracy and dependability has been made by Miss Margaret Kerfoot, who has been in the employ of the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing for thirty-two years. During the past year she consigned twelve billions of stamps to the various post-offices of the country without a single mistake. She supervises the work of twenty-five employees and is responsible for the value and safe consignment of every postage stamp issued by the United States.

To the frequent objection offered by men that woman suffrage would double the cost of elections, Miss Belle C. Howard, of New York City, suggests this plea for fair play: "For years women have been taxed heavily to pay the cost of men's elections and the cost of jails and reformatories in New York State. Ninety-five per cent of the occupants are men and only five per cent women. Gentlemen, will you not take what we women save the State by keeping out of jail and use it to pay for our elections?"

NURSE SCARCITY DUE TO ABUSES

Long Hours and Low Pay Discouraged English Women from Entering Profession

Among the reasons for the scarcity of nurses which has caused England real distress in the present war are the long hours and low pay which attached to nursing before the war broke out. This discouraged women from entering the profession and caused the emigration of nurses to Australia and New Zealand, where, owing to women's enfranchisement, their pay and standing are much higher than in England. In spite of the fact that nurses are so badly needed the government has never found time to pass the Nurses' Registration Bill, which would give the nurses many benefits and more remuneration.

THE WEEK'S HELPERS

During Week of September Twenty-fifth to October Fifth

	New Subs.	Tot's
Mrs. William Anderson	1..	1
Mrs. Charlotte A. Baldridge.	1..	5
Miss Adelheid C. Bedal	1..	4
Mrs. Sarah V. Bolmer	4..	4
Mrs. Angie Bonner	1..	8
Mrs. Kate Langley Boshur	2..	2
Miss Fannie E. Bowker	1..	1
Miss Mary Bulkley	1..	1
Mrs. Charles T. Catlin	2..	2
Mrs. O. A. Cherry	1..	1
Mrs. Eliza C. Church	1..	8
Miss Annie Joe Coates	2..	4
Mrs. John A. Cranston	2..	4
Mrs. W. E. Crayton	1..	12
Mrs. A. B. Crossman	4..	4
Miss A. E. Darrow	5..	5
Mrs. Emerson Davis	3..	6
Mrs. H. R. Downs	1..	2
Mrs. S. D. Drury	1..	33
Miss Gladys E. Dupuy	7..	7
Miss Caroline Edgerton	2..	2
Mrs. A. H. Elliott	1..	1
Miss E. M. Fisher	3..	5
Mrs. Mary L. Fisher	3..	25
Miss D. J. Garrison	1..	35
Mrs. Gordon Grand	2..	18
Mrs. C. A. Griscom	4..	4
Miss Helen Haight	1..	40
Mrs. A. C. Harsoun	3..	3
Mrs. J. A. E. Haugh	1..	5
Mr. Walter B. Henderson	10..	10
Mrs. William R. Henry	8..	44
Mrs. Lizzie Hickman	2..	8
Mrs. R. W. Hilleary	1..	5
R. B. Hobart	1..	1
Miss Annie Hutchinson	1..	1
Mrs. J. G. Jack	1..	1
Mrs. H. M. James	4..	8
Miss Harriette I. Johnson	3..	3
Miss C. Jones	1..	1
Mrs. Charles Keyes	1..	2
Mrs. W. M. Kirby	1..	1
Mrs. J. C. Latimer	1..	3
Miss Carrie S. Lawrence	1..	1
Mrs. W. N. Little	3..	3
Mrs. Frances P. Lytle	2..	7
Mrs. Alice R. MacGregor	1..	1
Mrs. Jennie S. Merrick	2..	36
Mrs. J. A. Osgood	1..	1
Mrs. Mabel Carling Page	2..	2
Miss Mary R. Parkman	1..	1
Mrs. Fred Patterson	1..	13
Mrs. A. M. Peterson	2..	22
Mrs. Arthur S. Pier	2..	2
Mrs. Frances Pike	5..	15
Mrs. L. M. Rowbotham	2..	13
Mr. James B. Saney	1..	1
Mrs. M. F. Schuknecht	4..	4
Dr. Sarah M. Siewers	2..	8
Miss Jane M. Slocum	1..	1
Miss Laura F. Smith	6..	6
Mrs. Thomas J. Smith	1..	2
Mrs. Nannie Speece	1..	1
Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor	2..	7
Miss Jeannette Thornton	2..	2
Mrs. C. S. Thorp	1..	1
Mrs. R. E. Umbel	4..	4
Mrs. E. J. Van Everson	1..	21
Miss Elizabeth Waldo	1..	1
Mrs. C. A. Wardle	1..	12
Rev. Charles P. Wellman	1..	1
Mrs. F. D. Wickham	4..	4
Mrs. Samuel B. Woodward	1..	5

JERSEY ENEMIES GET BOOMERANG

Light on Federation of Labor's Action Shows Liquor Men in Control

New light on the action of the New Jersey Federation of Labor in failing to pass a resolution endorsing equal suffrage has been shed by Anthony Spair, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor. In a letter from Trenton to the Trades Union Advocate Mr. Spair says:

"From time to time, since the New Jersey State Federation of Labor took the stand it did on the woman suffrage question, I have been asked if, in my opinion, the suffrage movement received a setback in this State. Knowing the parties who were responsible for the action taken by the convention were connected with the liquor interests, 72 in number, who on a rising vote being taken, to a man stood up to reject the report of the committee on resolutions, and I, of course, knowing as I do the selfish purpose of their opposition, I consider their action the greatest endorsement the suffrage movement ever received, and I believe that other delegates to the convention so consider the matter.

"Labor men in this State who have no axes to grind regret the childish actions of some of the delegates in voting as they did, and it is taken for granted that the suffrage amendment will carry in this State, judging by the character of the opposition, as the suffrage amendment has been carried before where the same class of opposition made its appearance."

The President of the Colorado State Medical Society, Dr. Oscar Monroe Gilbert, scouts the idea that equal suffrage hurts the woman's health. He adds: "Fifteen years' experience with woman suffrage has convinced me that it is practically, as well as theoretically, all right."

The women students at the University of Wisconsin were found to be slightly above the average of all the students by a recent study. The figures, compiled under the direction of the "Committee on Student Life and Interests," gave for all undergraduate students an average of 81.69; for the men students, 80.73; and for the women students, 83.95.

In some towns suffragists are making a point of working the garages. Provided with large suffrage cards, 10 x 14 inches, they visit every garage and ask permission to put up just one suffrage card, always accepting the advice of the workmen as to just where it shall be nailed up.

Because so many of the male inhabitants of Absain, Germany, have gone to the front and left the town without sufficient protection against fire, thirty-five young women and girls have organized a fire department, and are being trained to do the work of the men.

In a country like ours, which professes to be a democracy, there can be no valid argument why women should be denied a vote. —J. B. Wells.

MAN WITH NO AXE TO GRIND SPEAKS

Telegram to Unprejudiced Colorado Friend Brings Jersey Inquirer Story of Suffrage

Mr. Myron E. Douglas of Woodbury, N. J., lately telegraphed an inquiry about the results of equal suffrage to Mr. Andrew H. Wood, of Denver. Mr. Wood had been his high school chum and his room-mate at the University of Michigan, and later a professor there. Now he is a practising attorney in Denver and a professor in the Denver Law School. Mr. Douglas describes him as "a scholarly man of affairs, neither a partisan nor a politician, and with no axe to grind."

In answer to Mr. Douglas's inquiry, Mr. Wood writes that he was opposed to equal suffrage when he went to Colorado, but thirteen years of experience have convinced him that it is a good thing. He says that there is no talk of repealing it; that the good women want to vote, and do vote very generally, while the vote of the bad women is negligible; that women do not neglect their homes, and equal suffrage has never caused a divorce, but has cleaned up the polling places and led to better nominations. This professor in the Denver law school also gives a long list of humane and beneficent laws which he says are due to the women. Next week we shall print his letter.

WOMEN NEED IT SAYS PROFESSOR

Columbia Authority on Economics Says They No Longer Live Cloistered Life

Henry R. Seager, professor of economics in the University of Columbia and president of the American Association for Labor Legislation, has come out strongly for suffrage. In a letter to Miss Eva Ward of the New Jersey Suffrage Press Committee he says:

"Women are being forced into industrial life in large and increasing numbers. They face the same hardships and disadvantages that men face. It is unreasonable and unjust to bar them longer from participation in political activities. This is all the more true because the things which government undertakes are increasingly things with which women are even more concerned than men.

"Education, sanitation, public transportation, are all questions which know no sex line. Those women who wish to vote should be allowed to at once; those who do not wish to should be educated up to the point of desiring to take their share of this, as of other portions of the common lot.

"I believe that, entirely aside from any good that women may be able to do the body politic, they need the larger concern for our common interests that full participation in political life carries with it. To argue the matter, as many do, as though women still lived the cloistered, protected life that they were once supposed to, is to ignore obvious aspects of the present situation."

After a fair trial we find woman suffrage absolutely satisfactory, and cannot see why it should not be universal.—J. W. Dyer, Mayor of Pendleton, Ore.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women.

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Publication Office: 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Telephone: Back Bay 4713

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic: One Year, $1.00; Six Months, 50c; Four Months on Trial, 25c; Single Copies, 2c.
Canadian or Foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rates will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915

WILSON FOR SUFFRAGE

President Wilson will vote on Oct. 19 to give the women of New Jersey the ballot. His intention is semi-officially announced by persons near to the President.

This is no news to the suffragists, though it is, of course, a great gratification to them. The President is a distinguished convert. Six or seven years ago, he was decidedly opposed to votes for women, and so expressed himself. Later he ceased to call himself an opponent, and said he was considering the question. Ever since his election to the presidency, both suffragists and antis have plied him with their best arguments, pro and con. The arguments of the suffragists have evidently proved the more convincing.

A. S. B.

THE PRESIDENT ADVANCING

Readers of "The New Freedom" have long felt that President Wilson ought to favor votes for women on broad grounds of human justice. But he had some doubts as to the practical working out of the principle, in the case of women; and the suffragists during the last three years have taken pains to bring to his attention the proofs of its good effects in the enfranchised States. For a long time Mr. Wilson was non-committal; but when he told Miss Anne Martin that he was glad equal suffrage had carried in Nevada, it became clear that he had been won over to the suffrage side.

He added, in his talk with Miss Martin, that he believed that was the way suffrage ought to come—State by State, not through an amendment to the Federal Constitution. In disapproving of a national amendment, he differs with the great majority of suffragists. But President Wilson has made a great advance in his views on the suffrage question in the past three years, and he may yet see the light as to a national amendment.

A. S. B.

AN HONEST CONVERSION

President Wilson will probably be charged by the anti-suffragists with being a time-server, and coming out for woman suffrage in order to gain the Western women's votes. Every man who seeks the presidency, from this time on, will undoubtedly have to reckon with the fact that there are now twelve States where women have the ballot. But there is no reason to doubt Mr. Wilson's sincerity in this matter. He has shown that he can be sufficiently stiff-necked in sticking to his own views when he chooses; and he is only one of a long list of able men formerly opposed to equal suffrage, who are now in favor.

A. S. B.

LIQUOR AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Last week The Woman's Journal showed that the liquor interests everywhere are opposed to votes for women. In the teeth of these facts, Mr. Frank Foxcroft accuses the suffragists of "coquetting with the liquor interests." He intimates that we "detail certain speakers to conciliate the saloons," and others to uphold "the moral uplift end." This is a gross and baseless slander.

More than 130 men and women have been speaking for suffrage in Massachusetts during this campaign. Not one of them has been asked or authorized by the Suffrage Association to make any statements on the liquor questions. When they give their personal opinions, in answer to questions from the audience, our speakers are instructed to make it clear that these are their personal opinions only, and that the Suffrage Association has but one plank in its platform, viz., Votes for Women.

Mr. Foxcroft ought to blush to make such a charge, when in almost every State the anti-suffragists are running a double campaign, one addressed to the temperance people and one to the liquor people. In Massachusetts the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association is giving out a leaflet arguing that the liquor interests have nothing to fear from woman suffrage, while the treasurer of the Massachusetts Voters' Anti-Suffrage League, Mr. Dennis F. Reardon, says in the Boston Post of Sept. 19, 1915: "Every brewer and liquor leader would be crazy not to be with the anti-suffrage movement." In Ohio in 1914 leaflets predicting that equal suffrage would bring prohibition and that it would prevent prohibition were given out from the same anti-suffrage headquarters.

The flagrant onesideness with which anti-suffragists argue is illustrated by this leaflet of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Society just referred to. It states that the women of Springfield, Ill., gave a majority vote for license, but does not mention that the women of 309 Illinois cities and towns gave a majority vote against it. At the instigation of the liquor interest, a bill to repeal woman suffrage was introduced in the Illinois Legislature this year, but it never got out of committee.

Mr. Foxcraft ought also to blush to make such a charge in view of the record of the Anti-Suffrage Association in this State. The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has never asked that women be allowed to vote on any one question alone; we want an all-around suffrage. But the temperance people have repeatedly introduced in the Legislature bills to let women vote on the license question. The Anti-Suffrage Association has always fought these temperance measures. At one of the legislative hearings the attorney of the Anti-Suffrage Association, Mr. Thomas Russell, who conducted the hearing in its behalf, said: "If this bill passes, prohibition will be carried in every town and city of the commonwealth, contrary to the will of the people." At the same hearing members of the Legislature asked several officers of the Anti-Suffrage Association, including its president, Mrs. J. Elliott Cabot, whether they would vote for license or no license, if they had the ballot. Every one of them answered that she would vote for license.

At another hearing on the same question, Mr. Latham appeared as the attorney of the Anti-Suffrage Association. In his address before the committee he argued against prohibition and in favor of license. Yet Mr. Foxcroft professes holy horror because some suffragists do not believe in prohibition!

Like the Anti-Suffrage Association, the Suffrage Association is made up of persons of all shades of opinion on every other question except suffrage. But, while both suffragists and antis are divided as to the best method of dealing with the liquor problem, the liquor interests are practically solid against votes for women. The antis cannot clear themselves of their liquor allies.

A. S. B.

VICE OPPOSES SUFFRAGE

All the vice interests likewise are against votes for women. Rose Livingston, of New York, is called "the angel of Chinatown," because she has rescued so many young girls from the evil resorts there. Miss Livingston has been speaking for equal suffrage in Massachusetts, and while here she took occasion to do some rescue work. She went with a detective into a part of Boston frequented by men who live upon the earnings of fallen women. The detective introduced her to one of them as a person from another State, engaged in the vice business, who was thinking of coming to follow it in Boston. Miss Livingston remarked: "I do not know that I care about staying in Massachusetts. I hear that you are going to have woman suffrage after next November, and things might not be very pleasant for me." The fellow instantly flared up. "Going to have woman suffrage? Well, I guess not," he said. "We have raised a big sum to defeat it, and it isn't going to pass."

The official organ of the Massachusetts antis has said that "no one would question Miss Livingston's sincerity." Miss Livingston told the editor of The Woman's Journal this story herself. She added that every unfortunate girl who is exploited by the white slavers is being forced to contribute a percentage of her miserable earnings toward their anti-suffrage campaign fund.

Some very worthy people oppose votes for women; but when they do so they range themselves in alliance with the basest elements of the community.

These facts, with those given last week as to the opposition of the liquor interests to equal suffrage, will be ready in a few days as a leaflet. Send in your orders now.

A. S. B.

The first juvenile court and the first widows' pension law originated in Australia, where women vote.

CALIFORNIA FOR SUFFRAGE

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has sent out the following statement:

"Col. John P. Irish, of California, is touring our State, urging that Massachusetts women shall not be allowed to vote. We will ask Col. Irish four questions, which we suggest that he answer in his public addresses:

"1. If women do not vote when they can, why has California's vote for Governor almost trebled since women got the ballot? California elects her Governor once in four years. Equal suffrage was granted in 1911. In 1906, the total vote cast for Governor was 312,030; in 1910, 385,713; and in 1914, 926,689.

"2. If suffrage works badly in California, why has the adjoining State of Oregon adopted it?

"3. If the people do not like it, why did the California Legislature last April pass a unanimous resolution praising its results? If the Massachusetts Legislature passed a unanimous resolution on any subject whatever, that would be a sure proof that the resolution expressed the prevailing sentiment of Massachusetts. This would be true no matter whether the legislators were voicing their own opinion or what they believed to be the opinion of their constituents.

"4. Finally, if California is not satisfied with equal suffrage, why was the attempt to repeal it a failure? Under the initiative and referendum, a petition for its repeal was started in 1912. Both men and women were eligible to sign. There were about 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in California, yet the anti-suffragists failed to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question.

"These facts speak for themselves."

SOME OPINIONS ON IRISH

The few men in the enfranchised States who oppose woman suffrage abroad are usually men who are not much respected at home. Mrs. Alice Park, of Palo Alto, telegraphs The Woman's Journal in regard to Col. Irish, of California, who is now speaking against votes for women in Massachusetts:

"Irish has been laughed at for years in California. He has no standing. He is a tool of the corporations. He denied four years ago that he was paid to oppose woman suffrage, but the accusation was persistent."

Mrs. Mabel Craft Deering, of San Francisco, telegraphs:

"Irish does not hesitate to misquote. He was caught doing so in public debate here, and exposed by Dr. Charles F. Aked. He falsifies suffrage conditions in California. Compare his statements with the joint resolution of the California Legislature of April 27 of this year."

Last winter an anti-suffragist in the New York Times quoted Col. Irish, who, by the way, is an aged gentleman, and opposed equal suffrage strongly before it was granted. This quotation called out from George C. Sargent, of San Francisco, a letter to the New York Times, in which he said, in part (Feb. 5, 1915):

"The facts do not bear out the statements of Col. Irish. There is no movement pending to repeal the suffrage amendment, and the only dissatisfaction expressed with it comes from those who opposed it at the time, and who are mostly of the generation about to pass away. Those who now desire to repeal it are those above mentioned, and the liquor interest. The latter has reason to fear the votes of women.

"Every unbiased person will say that the women of California take their new duties seriously, and do their best to vote wisely. It has been my experience and that of my gentlemen friends that the questions asked by our wives regarding candidates and measures have caused us to sit up and take notice, and give us more trouble in investigating than we ever had before.

"Woman suffrage has come to California to stay. It is coming to the East as well."

SUFFRAGE AND BUSINESS

Governor Alexander, of Idaho, in a recent speech, pointed out that in all the equal suffrage States the per capita wealth of the people is above the average for the country at large. This interesting fact seems to disprove the prophecy that votes for women will ruin business.

Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, was much reviled by the antis of that State a few weeks ago for expressing the belief that President Wilson would vote for equal suffrage at the coming election. Now Mrs. Feickert can say, "I told you so."

The good effects of woman suffrage are being felt in Nevada. The interest of both men and women in the civic and political issues which affect the home has been much increased by enfranchising women.—Rev. C. L. Huntington (Presbyterian), Goldfield, Nev.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

MISSOURI

The suffrage campaign now being waged in the State is a joint campaign of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association and the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Articles of agreement were drawn up by these two organizations during the summer giving a joint call for the campaign.

The Missouri W. C. T. U. is making the suffrage campaign their dominant work this year, and no other campaign has been launched or endorsed. More than 12,000 white-ribboners are at work circulating suffrage petitions and raising money. They are also trying to secure as many subscriptions to The Woman's Journal as possible. The State W. C. T. U. convention held last week in Sikeston was wildly enthusiastic over the campaign, and had as speakers Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Alice Curtis Moyer, field worker of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association.

Suffrage interest is awakening in the Ozark counties. At the time of county fairs last year none of the fair associations would allow the distribution of suffrage literature or a suffrage speaker. This year Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, president of the State E. S. A., made a week's trip through Franklin county, which broke the ice, and when the county fair at Washington was held, Judge Jesse Schaper, president of the fair association, sent for a suffrage speaker. Miss Mary Irwin McDearmon of St. Louis came and spoke on "Laws for Women," and following her, Mrs. Charles L. Passmore, vice-president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, made a short talk in German to drive home to the large German contingent the remarks Miss McDearmon had brought out. It proved quite an innovation for the Germans of Franklin county to hear one of their country women speak so earnestly and sincerely for the enfranchisement of woman.

Last week the Tri-County fair at Sullivan was held, and Mrs. Passmore by invitation made an address. Suffrage workers succeeded in getting a good many signers to the initiative petition after the address. The Governor of Missouri and Speaker of the National House Champ Clark attended the fair and made addresses.

IOWA

The Political Equality Club of Madison county has voted to have a series of suffrage addresses by out-of-town speakers during the fall and winter. Dr. Fanny S. Parks of Winterset was re-elected president of the club.

At the first of a series of social affairs to be given by the suffragists of Independence a straw vote was taken. The result was 48 in favor of suffrage and 2 opposed.

Mrs. Ralph Thompson of Taylor county, Mrs. John Nye of Page and Mrs. E. W. Runyan of Fremont are among the new county chairmen.

KANSAS

In the course of her duties as city clerk, Miss Etta Covell of Topeka was called upon recently to read the new building ordinance covering 112 typewritten pages to an audience of city commissioners and business men of the town.

INDIANA

Miss Florence Wattles of Kokomo, a member of the State Executive Board, and one of Indiana's best suffrage speakers, was sent to the campaign States by the State Association as their gift to the campaign of 1915. She gave all of August to New Jersey, was in Pennsylvania for the month of September, and will speak in New York throughout October.

Four separate blows for suffrage were struck in Indianapolis when the four branch leagues of that city opened their year's work on Sept. 27. The Indianapolis branch began its season with a musicale tea at the Claypool Hotel. Miss Eldena Lauter was chairman, assisted by Mrs. James Sweeney, Mrs. Bessie Tomlinson, Mrs. William Foster, Mrs. Kate Terrey, Mrs. Austin Sims and Miss Margaret Recker. The North Boulevard League resumed its meetings with a reception at the home of Mrs. Everett Wagner. A reception and tea given by Mrs. J. H. Borum marked the opening session of the Brookside League, and the North Indianapolis League was entertained at the home of Mrs. O. D. Basler. The presiding officers of the different branches are: Indianapolis branch, Mrs. J. F. Barnhill; North Boulevard, Mrs. Caroline B. Curtis; North Indianapolis, Miss Eleanor P. Barker, and Brookside, Mrs. M. J. Anderson.

Miss Helen S. Peabody, First Woman to be Given Honorary Degree by the University of South Dakota. Miss Peabody is a Member of the Suffrage League of Sioux Falls and Her Influence Will Aid the Campaign of 1916.

The Board of the State Woman's Franchise League met Sept. 13 at headquarters in Indianapolis, at which time it was voted to accept the offer of Dr. Amelia R. Keller, State president, to give the month of October to the Eastern campaign without salary.

The Woman's Journal Kampaign Kit is being exhibited at many of the county fairs over the State under the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Houser, president of the Logansport League, and is creating great interest in the Journal.

An organization to be known as the Indianapolis Federation of Franchise Leagues was formed at a meeting of the officers of the four branch leagues of the city and of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, Sept. 20. The federation is a consolidation of three of the local suffrage organizations, the North Side Franchise League, the North Boulevard League, and the Brookside League. The object is to avoid a duplication of work, and foster co-operation among the suffrage workers. Miss Eleanor Barker was chosen temporary chairman, and Mrs. J. L. Higgins, temporary secretary.

The new officers of the Russellville League are Mrs. Clay Reddish, president; Miss Ella Fordice, vice-president, and Mrs. Della Simpson, secretary-treasurer.

A committee has been appointed to lay plans for the district conventions to be held this fall before the Congressmen leave their homes for Washington.

The Brookville Suffrage League is planning to observe a Disease Prevention Day soon, when it will consider active lines of work. The officers of this league are Mrs. George E. Mullin, president; Mrs. I. N. McCarty, vice-president; Miss Emma James, secretary-treasurer.

Miss Geraldine P. Dilla of Waterloo has been carrying on an active campaign for subscriptions to the Woman's Journal.

Miss Prudence Winterrowd, president of the Shelbyville League, left recently to enter Columbia University. Miss Mary Gorgas is to be acting president and Miss Floy Isley will be press chairman for the league. This group of workers has been very active throughout the summer. They recently distributed literature at the Shelby County Fair and displayed a "voiceless speech" which attracted much attention.

Woman's Day at the Merom Chautauqua was attended by 3,000 persons. Mrs. Albion F. Bacon of Evansville was the principal speaker, and Miss Eleanor Foster, president of the Merom league, presided.

Mrs. C. M. Curry of Terre Haute left last week with Dr. Keller to assist in the New York campaign.

WEST VIRGINIA

Thousands of visitors at the annual Fall Festival in Huntington were impressed with the fact that woman suffrage is a very live issue. The suffragists had an attractive booth at Festival Hall, where literature was given away and novelties sold. A Votes for Women float in yellow and white was designed by Mrs. E. C. Venable. The central portion of the float was a large wheel, ten feet high, labeled "West Virginia Wheel of Progress."

A group of suffragists attending Barnum and Bailey's circus in Parkersburg were seized with a sudden inspiration which led to one of their number addressing the huge circus crowd while they were waiting for the performance to begin. It was a splendid opportunity well used.

Strong suffrage resolutions were passed in Parkersburg last week by the Methodist Episcopal Conference. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston addressed the ministers.

Mrs. J. Gale Ebert made a brief address before the State convention of the W. C. T. U. in Fairmont last week, extending greetings from the State Suffrage Association. From Fairmont Mrs. Ebert went to Bridgeport, where she was the main speaker at a meeting called for the purpose of organization. Mrs. A. P. Saurborne was selected as leader of the new association.

Mrs. Milton McNeilan of Parkersburg leaves this week to assist New Jersey through the balance of the campaign.

Word has just been received that Mrs. Antoinette Funk will give ten days to West Virginia, beginning the 10th of November. Mrs. Funk will be one of the main speakers at the State convention in Huntington Nov. 16, 17 and 18.

Borrowing New York's idea of a Dollar Day, the campaign committee of the West Virginia E. S. A. has set aside Oct. 27 as Dollar Day. Every suffragist in the State is requested to donate a dollar to the cause on that day. Where local organizations exist public meetings or suffrage teas will be held at which time the contributors will bring or send their dollars. Where there exists no local organization individual suffragists are requested to send their donation to the State headquarters, Parkersburg, W. Va. The funds raised on Dollar Day will go to help both local and State work. The local association keeps 50 cents out of each dollar turned into them and the rest goes to the State Association. Everybody boost to make the Dollar Day a real success.

VIRGINIA

The petition work is flourishing in the State, and Mrs. Valentine has reached 70 counties, besides holding many street meetings in Richmond and speaking at the State fair.

NORTH CAROLINA

Suffragists in Durham recently issued a bright suffrage edition of the Durham Sun. A league has been formed with Mrs. E. J. Parrish as chairman. Mrs. George H. Beall is treasurer and Mrs. John S. Cunningham secretary.

MINNESOTA

Although working along the general lines of woman's welfare and industrial activity rather than along the specific votes-for-women movement, the Woman's Welfare League of St. Paul never misses a chance to secure a convert to the cause or to drive home a suffrage argument. In this way it reaches many people through its popular weekly luncheons who would seldom attend a purely suffrage gathering. The League is always alert to secure speeches from prominent citizens and suffragists who may be passing through the city.

OKLAHOMA

A reception was recently given to the suffrage club of Altus by Mrs. Frances Agnew. The decorations for the house were largely sunflowers, provided and placed by Miss Alva Jarbo. Four short addresses were given in the afternoon by Mesdames Meade, Landrum, Murray and Agnew. A literary contest was then engaged in. The questions were all answered by the names of old-fashioned flowers. Refreshments of home baked cake and grape claret were served. The officers elected for the local club were as follows: president, Mrs. Strother; vice-president, Mrs. Jameson; secretary, Mrs. Garnet; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jarbo; treasurer, Mrs. Decker.

WISCONSIN

Deputations to Wisconsin Congressmen will be arranged before they return to Washington in December. Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh is to be in charge of the deputations.

GEORGIA

The Georgia Equal Suffrage Party has issued an attractive flier called "Why Georgia Women Should Vote." Among the eleven excellent reasons given are the three following: "Women are so universally law-abiding that out of a total of 3,069 felony prisoners in the Georgia Penitentiary only 97 are women"; "Women are the mothers of citizens and future citizens; they have the greatest possible stake in the government, and deserve the greatest possible honor and power," and "Women increase the nation's wealth by their industry, three-fourths of the married women doing their own housework, sewing, nursing, etc., and 8,000,000 working outside their homes in remunerative pursuits."

Suffragists are eagerly watching the city of Waycross to note the result of the election Oct. 9, which shall decide the fate of the amendment to the city's charter which provides for woman suffrage.

Mr. Leonard J. Grossman, president of the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage, in a recent address before the people of Waycross, declared that the support of the woman suffrage amendment would place Waycross in the forefront of progress; that the city was first of all a workingman's city and that organized labor had been one of the oldest, if not the oldest, supporters of woman suffrage in the South.

It was developed that the officials of Waycross are unanimously for woman's suffrage; that the bankers, the labor leaders, the police commissioners and the Chief of Police as well as a majority of the politicians all unite in the same sentiment.

In an interview with a representative of The Woman's Journal, Mr. Grossman declared that even his own knowledge of the many reasons for a State or a city's adoption of suffrage might have proved inadequate to the many demands made upon him by the papers had he not been equipped with the "Kampaign Kit" furnished by The Woman's Journal; the material in the "Kit," he declares, saved the day and he used it freely in a series of interviews with the newspapers of South Georgia, thus varying the facts he was able to give the papers as well as strengthening the cause.

At a regular business meeting of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association at the Ansley Hotel, Sept. 29, it was decided that a number of methods would be employed in order to raise money for local work. Mrs. Amelia B. Woodall, who presided, and the members present pledged themselves to work for the rummage sale to be held during October, and to co-operate with Mrs. Alice Daniels, the chairman of the rummage sale committee, in every possible way. The members also decided to press the sale of The Woman's Journal as a source of education to the people of the State.

FOUR STATES ENTER ON FINAL LAP OF CAMPAIGN

National Speakers Tour Jersey

The National Suffrage Association is concentrating its efforts for the campaigns on New Jersey. This is the result of an agreement reached at a joint conference between New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Among the speakers the National Association is furnishing are Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. George Bass and Miss Virginia Watrous of Illinois, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald of Massachusetts, Mrs. Winston Churchill of New Hampshire, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell of Washington, Miss Rose Bower of South Dakota and Miss Lavinia Engle, the National's field secretary.

Miss Lou Rogers, the only woman who earns her living entirely as a cartoonist, has been campaigning in New Jersey. During August and September she made street speeches throughout New York State.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise began a series of speeches in New Jersey last week. Between the present time and the election on October 19 he will speak in Atlantic City, Princeton, Newark, Orange and many other places.

Mrs. Harry Whiteside, of Louisville, Kentucky, has been giving the 1st District, New Jersey, her time for a week.

The services of Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery, former Secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Association, were secured for a week's auto tour of the First District, beginning Oct. 4. Mrs. Avery is giving her time, her car, and her daughter to run the car during this tour. They have been touring the three counties of the First District with Mrs. Laura Gregg Cannon, holding meetings in all the most important towns. The party had the president of each county with them during the tour of her county, Mrs. Aldona Dickeson, of Salem County, Miss Lillian Durrell, of Gloucester County, and Mrs. Alice M. Bailey, of Camden County.

On Tuesday, Primary Election Day, every Polling Precinct in South Camden was visited by the suffragists with Mrs. Laura Gregg Cannon as their leader. This automobile tour was in the interest of suffrage. Speeches were made and literature distributed.

"New Jersey is going to win," says Dr. Mary D. Hussey, for forty-eight years an active suffragist and almost continuously an officer in the New Jersey W. S. A. since its beginning, as a pledge of her faith that New Jersey is to become a suffrage State in October she has just sent a sturdy young holly tree to Dr. Anna Shaw's home at Moylan, Pa., to be planted in Dr. Shaw's "Evergreen Suffrage Grove." This grove is made up of trees sent from suffrage States. As each tree is named after the donor and her State, Dr. Hussey's holly is "Mary New Jersey."

Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota will aid the New Jersey campaign with a week's speech-making beginning Oct. 10, in Newark. He will speak throughout the State until the final rally is held in Belleville Oct. 18. Senator Clapp will speak for the Women's Political Union, and his dates include: Westfield, Oct. 11, Central High School, Orange, Oct. 12, Hammonton, Oct. 13; Merchantville Oct. 14; Dover, Elite Theatre, Oct. 15 with other dates to be fixed later.

"I shall be proud to be with you at the finish," he wrote the New Jersey women, "and you must not lose through 'General Apathy's' command of the ranks, while 'General Justice' can make his call heard."

Pennsylvania Finds Frame-up

Following a vicious effort by the opponents of woman suffrage to discredit the cause in Allentown, the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Suffrage Association met recently and voted to set aside a special part of their campaign fund for use in securing evidence against all individuals or groups of individuals who attempt to defeat the passage of the amendment in the State by questionable or illegal methods.

Two women detectives masquerading as suffrage workers established themselves in Allentown several weeks ago, and, according to the bulletin of the State Association, succeeded in deceiving a number of prominent men and women of that city who are interested in the suffrage cause.

The night before the primary one of the women telephoned to Mr. David Williams, editor of the Allentown Labor Herald, to come to her apartments to get some literature which he had promised to distribute.

She said the package was too heavy for her to carry to his office. The moment Mr. Williams entered the woman's room she locked the door and put out the lights. Then, before Williams knew what was happening, several men detectives burst into the room. One of them said he was the woman's husband. He had Mr. Williams arrested. When the case came up in court last week, however, neither the bogus suffragist nor her alleged husband appeared, and Mr. Williams was discharged.

Invesigation has shown that the case was a frame-up, with a dual purpose—to besmirch Mr. Williams' reputation and at the same time to involve the suffrage cause in a scandal—but it has acted as a boomerang to the interests that plotted it.

Two ex-governors, William A. Stone, and Samuel W. Pennypacker, have declared that they will vote for the amendment.

Mrs. Alice Randolph Purdy of the Philadelphia County Society, has undertaken the sending of hundreds of pieces of suffrage literature, together with copies of The Woman's Journal, to men and women who may not be reached by street meetings. This work requires both time and money, and Mrs. Purdy supplies both, asking no assistance from her society nor her friends.

Miss Frances D. Tobin, secretary of the Philadelphia Suffrage League of Catholic women, was instrumental in carrying out a very successful suffrage meeting at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament recently, when the Rev. James Higgins publicly endorsed woman suffrage. Other speakers were Mrs. John Wallace, Miss S. A. Moore, Laura Blackburn and Estelle Russel.

Three Weeks Full in Bay State

With the Victory Parade, Oct. 16, in Boston, the anniversary celebration of the first National Woman's Rights Convention in Worcester and a Western Massachusetts parade in Springfield on Oct. 23, the last three weeks of the campaign in Massachusetts are full to overflowing.

The reports at the Victory Parade committee meetings, every Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, show that the interest is great, and that the parade is growing steadily. Every city and town in the State is expected to send a delegation. Each delegation of any size is asked to carry in addition an American flag.

The parade should be advertised at all suffrage meetings, and pledges mailed in all letters, and distributed in every possible way.

Volunteers are needed for floats and special features, where simple special costumes will be required. Communicate with Miss Virginia Tanner, Chairman Committee on Special Features.

The Worcester Equal Suffrage Franchise League will give a luncheon at the Worcester Country Club at 1 P. M., Oct. 23, the day of the convention, with speaking by Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the only survivor of the speakers at the original convention in 1850; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott of Newport, R. I., and others. Tickets, $1.00. Apply to Worcester Equal Suffrage League.

Lucy Stone's historical little carriage will leave Boston three days beforehand, driven by Miss Florence Luscomb, in a costume of fifty years ago, who will hold suffrage meetings in the towns through which she passes. On the day of the celebration a number of highly modern automobiles will take the same journey in a couple of hours, but the story for the speakers will be the same simple plea for Justice to Women.

It is hoped that informal speaking tours will be similarly made from all quarters of the State to Worcester on that day.

Massachusetts women living in New York who would like to march in the Massachusetts section of the great New York suffrage parade on Oct. 23 are asked to send their names to the Empire State Campaign Committee, 303 Fifth Avenue; also any woman who can go on from Massachusetts.

The speakers at the meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 10, at 3.30, will be Miss Rose Winslow, Edward S. Alden, ex-president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Hon. Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the Commonwealth, and Frank J. Donahue, ex-secretary of the Commonwealth. Music will be furnished by the A. C. Ames band of North Easton.

Mrs. Katherine Leate Stevenson, State president of the W. C. T. U., gave an address at the 30th annual all-day convention of Hampden county, held in Springfield Sept. 21, and called on all the women of the State to support the equal suffrage cause.

Arlington has planned a series of suffrage rallies, under the direction of the Arlington E. S. L. The first of these was held Sept. 25, at which Miss Margaret Foley was the speaker.

The Beverly Suffrage Association elected new officers at a meeting last week. Mrs. Dr. Ivan Panin was elected president, and Mrs. David Black and Rev. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, vice-presidents. The association is planning to send a big delegation to the suffrage parade at Boston, Oct. 16.

When you go to the polls now, you are not smothered with tobacco smoke and papers thrown around shiftlessly, and men are not working within three or four feet of the ballot box; because under the new law women have become election clerks, and things are spruced up around there. On occasions they have flowers around instead of cuspidors.—Gov. Dunne of Illinois.

Men of Suffaage States Aid New York

A large and important group of speakers from the suffrage States will speak in New York during this last month of the campaign.

Among them are William E. Borah, U. S. Senator from Idaho; Congressman Edward Keating, of Colorado; A. M. Harvey, at one time Lieutenant Governor of Kansas; W. Y. Morgan, Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, and editor of the Hutchinson News; Congressman C. C. Dill, of Washington; Alexander J. Falconer, at one time Representative from Washington, and Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming.

Other speakers will be: J. Stitt Wilson, of California; A. J. Allen, of Kansas; Dr. Frank Bohn, William H. Black, county chairman of the Democratic committee; Judge William V. McNamee, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, Commissioner Keller and Josiah Newcomb.

Figures given out last week by the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage party show that there are now 31,470 active suffragists enrolled in the organization, a gain of 13,911 since September, 1914.

Beginning with October, the work of the suffragists of New York State was doubled, as they expect to talk to every voter before November 2. The work will also go on in one form or another after election. The Woman Suffrage Party alone has 4,000 volunteer workers in the field and the Empire State Campaign Committee 2,000. With these are a number, comparatively few, of paid workers and organizers, competent women who direct some of the volunteers. There have been 100 meetings a day held in New York City alone for some time, and this number will be doubled during October. They will include a number of big indoor mass meetings.

At a special meeting of the City Bank Club of New York City, made up of the men and women employees of the bank, a number of suffrage speeches were made by the arrangement of Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, wife of the president. May Irwin, chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee's newly created Bureau of Laughter, Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the State W. S. A., and Dudley Field Malone made speeches. The men in the bond department expressed desire to hear Miss Alice Carpenter, who has recently gone into the bond-selling business, so Miss Carpenter combined woman suffrage with bond selling in her talk.

Mrs. Jenny C. Cannon of Delhi, the Delaware county suffrage leader, arranged for a monster mass meeting to be held in Hancock on Oct. 6, at which the principal speakers were Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Miss Eleanor Garrison, granddaughter of William Lloyd Garrison, and the Rev. John Belford of Brooklyn. Later, Mrs. Cannon is planning a whirlwind campaign throughout Delaware County by automobile, in which tour every hamlet and village will be reached. Particular attention will be paid to the farmer vote, and the speakers have been selected with that special end in view. As part of the business methods adopted by Mrs. Cannon in her work is a complete card index to every voter in Delaware county. As fast as pledges are obtained to vote for the suffrage amendment on Nov. 2 the voter's name is checked off and the total for his district or village is checked up. Should any district or village show a small proportion of its voters pledged, special efforts by means of meetings or by personal canvass are made to bring the list up to the standard.

The suffrage moving-picture play, "The Ruling Power," will have its first performance in New York Oct. 18. "The Ruling Power" is a three-part star feature vitagraph. It is a powerful picture, showing the good results of woman suffrage. Love, politics, the power of evil and poverty all combine in this wonderful play to make a background for the humanizing influence of woman with the logical result—Votes for Women.

In the great parade on October 23 a division of the members of the Patrolmen's Wives' Benevolent Association will march and carry a banner in the police colors, blue and gold. The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association have endorsed woman suffrage.

Two anti-suffragists declined to debate with Miss Schain, suffragist, at the Morrisville State Fair. Miss Schain was making a suffrage speech in front of the suffrage tent when two anti workers of Cazenovia joined the audience. Miss Schain challenged them to a debate right then and there, but the antis declined, much to the amusement of the crowd. Five thousand fans were given away from the suffrage booth during the week of the fair. There were so many suffrage fans on the grand stand of the race track that they made it look like an enthusiastic suffrage meeting.

A canvass by suffragists of the License Department of the city of New York shows the heads of the various bureaus to be largely in favor of woman suffrage. Commissioner Bell, Deputy Commissioner Julian Rosenthal, Ephraim Kaufmann and John Drinner, Commissioner of Licensed Vehicles, have all declared their support. Walter P. Sears, superintendent of the Public Employment Bureau, and Mr. McShane of the License Department, are also favorable to woman suffrage.

The effect of woman suffrage will be good upon the home, politics, morals and religion.—Jacob A. Riis.

FLORIDA

The Pensacola Equal Suffrage League has just held a big Better Babies Contest and Baby Parade, and issued a special Better Babies edition of the Pensacola Journal. The Journal has always been pro-suffrage, and in the death of its editor, the late Col. Frank L. Mayes, the suffrage cause lost one of its ablest leaders. Miss Celia Myrover Robinson, was editor of the editions. Those in charge of the business and advertising departments were Mrs. Walter Ingraham, manager; Miss Marguerite Ingraham, business manager. Miss Isabel Ingraham, Miss Kathleen Caro, Mrs. J. B. Perkins and Miss Gertrude Friedman were advertising solicitors, but to Miss Isabel Ingraham's unfailing work the success of the advertising department was especially indebted.

The Better Babies contest took place at the City Hall. The contest was held under the direct superintendance of Mrs. Frank Dillard, a graduate nurse and an ardent suffragist.

More than one hundred babies were entered, and the Better Babies' parade was one of the most unique features ever devised as suffrage publicity work. The Rotary Club, composed of the most influential men in the city, presented a five dollar gold piece each to the prettiest and most uniquely decorated baby vehicle in the parade; children carried babies, calling attention to the fact that suffragists believe in better babies, and yellow balloons and suffrage pennants added to the color and mottoes displayed for suffrage.

KENTUCKY

The Louisville Herald is to be congratulated upon the addition to its staff of Mrs. J. H. Dickey, whose Kentucky club news promises to become one of the most fetching features of the paper.

Every party in Kentucky except the Democrats has gone on record for submitting a suffrage amendment.

A committee from the Federation of Women's Clubs, headed by Mrs. Murray Hubbard, appeared before the resolutions committee of the Democrats during the platform convention recently, and asked them not to endorse suffrage but simply to go as far as the Republicans had gone, and agree to submitting the amendment.

This request of the 24,230 federated club women was turned down.

The women are not, however, greatly dismayed, as many prominent Democrats deeply resent the action for which they must reluctantly share responsibility, and these men will "stand by" during the struggle in the Legislature this winter.

DELAWARE

At the recent annual meeting of the Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association $15 was subscribed for the New Jersey campaign and requests were made for a large number of marchers in the Philadelphia parade Oct. 22.

The election of officers resulted in the following: Dr. Josephine M. R. White de Lacour, president; Miss Mary R. de Vou, vice-president; Miss Martha Murphy, secretary; Mrs. Mary F. Hearn, treasurer; Miss Mary H. Askew Mather, Miss Emma Lore and Miss Emma Worrall, executive committee; Mrs. Ellen Brown and Mrs. James Cranston, auditors.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana suffragists are continuing their activity notwithstanding the constitutional convention proposal was defeated. The ballot for Louisiana women is inevitable.

The flying squadron of the State Woman Suffrage Association formed a suffrage league in Rayville last week with Mrs. George Wesley Smith as president.

OHIO

Ohio suffragists everywhere are taking great interest in the school elections this fall. Ohio claims to have one of the most effective organizations in the United States, that of the Woman Suffrage Party of Cleveland. On Thursday 400 members of this party (it has 10,000 members) tagged 50,000 residences with a poster on which was the picture of a child with the sentence, "Say, mother, don't you care enough about my school to vote?" The registration on the following day was very large—by far the largest of any year since Ohio women voted, with the exception of 1911. Hamilton county women (Cincinnati) are circulating a dodger with the names of all of the candidates for office of school board urging women to choose from the number and vote. In none of the cities are the suffragists endorsing candidates.

Columbus has two women candidates, Mrs. Kellogg, who is up for re-election, and Mrs. Derby.

VIRGINIA

A suffrage booth will be held at the State Fair Oct. 11 to 16. In December the State convention meets in Richmond, followed by the Southern conference, and a short while later the suffrage amendment comes up for a third time before the State Legislature. A number of speeches have been made recently throughout the State by Mrs. B. B. Valentine, Mrs. John H. Lewis, Miss Adele Clark and Mrs. Fisher. One of Mrs. Lewis' talks was before the State W. C. T. U. She also planned a suffrage booth at the County Fair at Lynchburg this week. Mrs. Dial, chairman of the legislative committee of Florida, recently spoke at an open-air meeting.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has recently issued a leaflet, "What Illinois Women Have Accomplished by the Vote," compiled by Mrs. E. L. Stewart, organization chairman. It is a telling summary of the activity of the women of the State since they became citizens.

Mrs. Lillian I. Danskin of Jacksonville did valiant work to defeat the effort to overthrow the commission form of government at an election recently held for that purpose. The election, which was called on the petition of the corrupt interests of Jacksonville, went down in overwhelming defeat by both the votes of the men and women, but there was a larger woman's vote against the proposed change, which in itself would have saved the commissioners from recall. One of the Jacksonville editors comments on the election:

"The comparatively heavy vote cast by the Jacksonville women at the election was not a spontaneous rising up of the womanhood of the community to accept the challenge of retrogression hurled in the face of the people; rather it was the result of intelligently applied effort backed by a knowledge that women as a rule stand for progress when they are informed of matters that promise to affect themselves or their home community. We take our hats off. Ladies first, please."

TENNESSEE

Mrs. Thomas C. Rye, wife of the Governor of Tennessee, and her daughter, Mrs. Nolan, enrolled as suffragists at the suffrage booth at the State Fair. This booth was one of the most popular places at the fair, and Thursday of fair week was set aside as "Suffrage Day." The exercises began at 12.30 in the afternoon and were continuous until 4 P. M. Suffrage leaders from other parts of the South were also present and were guests of the State committee of the woman's suffrage movement. The principal buildings on the grounds were elaborately decorated in suffrage colors, an electric sign, "Votes for Women," had letters four feet high, and the occasion was a notable one in the suffrage history of the State.

Miss Maria Thompson Davies of Nashville, author of several popular novels and "best sellers," is also an active and ardent suffragist. Miss Davies has a beautiful suburban home near Nashville, "Sweetbriar Farm," and one of the most delightful suffrage entertainments given in that State was the suffrage barbecue for the people of the 11th district.

New leagues were recently formed at Dickson and Gallatin. At the latter place 250 women came out to hear the speakers, who were introduced by Judge B. D. Bill, recently of the Tennessee Supreme Court.

The recent national convention of the Farmers' Union in Lincoln, Neb., adopted a resolution disclaiming any responsibility on the part of the Farmers' Union for the anti-suffrage plate matter sent to country newspapers in recent months by the alleged Farmers' Union news bureau in charge of Peter Radford of Texas.

COOK BOOK WILL SILENCE ENEMY

The Suffrage Cook Book is in itself an argument for the cause. Compiled by Mrs. L. O. Kleber and published by the Equal Franchise Federation of Western Pennsylvania, it contains 244 pages of choice recipes, many of them contributed by prominent suffragists; and it ought to silence forever the slander that women who want to vote do not know how to cook. Interspersed are sentiments in favor of equal suffrage from distinguished men and women and portraits of nearly forty of them. The book is handsomely gotten up, and has a blue and yellow cover showing Uncle Sam weighing a man and a woman in the balance and finding them equal. It may be ordered from Mrs. L. O. Kleber, 3046 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa.

An "order" of honor solely for women will be one of the new diplomatic decorations soon to be established by the Sultanate of Egypt.

Men will never be free until the women are free also.—Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

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The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News, published weekly at Boston, Massachusetts, for October 1, 1915.

Editor—Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Managing Editor—Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.

Publisher—The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Owners—The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston Mass.

Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass.
G. L. Taylor, Douglas, Michigan.
M. A. Evans, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston, Mass.
Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Estate of Rebecca Bowker, address unknown.
Estate of J. J. Belville, 1951 East 66th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

Agnes E. Ryan,
Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1915.

(Seal) Charles W. Blood.

My commission expires October, 1916.

In Pennsylvania 11,281 commercial travellers call on 97,745 merchants. They represent 4,690 wholesale dealers. They are all men of voting age. "If You Are a Travelling Man" will put the suffrage question to the first group in a way which they are almost sure to appreciate. "If You Are a Business Man" was written with just such merchants as these in mind. These two are a part of a series of 18 postcards which the Journal has prepared. There are others which should reach the 348,043 farmers in the Keystone State (they are more than enough to have cast one-fourth of the 1,220,201 ballots which were put in ballot boxes in the last presidential election). All the titles are:

If You Are a Working Man.
Working Men—Help.
If You Are a Doctor.
If You Are a Farmer.
If You Are a Policeman.
If You Are an Educator.
If You Are a Postman.
If You Are a Business Man.
If You Are a Minister.
If You Are a Travelling Man.
If You Are a Fireman.
If You Are Interested in Political Questions.
A Statement by Judge Lindsey.
An Object Lesson.
Think On These Things.
The Meaning of the Suffrage Map.
Arms Versus Armies.
Do Women Want To Vote?

Prices: Complete set, postpaid, 15c. Single cards, 1c each. By the dozen postpaid, 10c. Per hundred, postpaid, 60c. Per thousand, postpaid, $3. Order from THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

Governor Whitman has appointed Miss Melinda Scott, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, to serve on the State Industrial Council, which will act as an advisory board to the State Industrial Commission.

Resolutions calling for the abolition of capital punishment in Colorado and proposing the initiation of an anti-capital punishment law to be voted on by the people at the next general election, were passed unanimously last week by the State convention of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs.

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For ladies, in black, white and unbleached; fine gauge or medium weight; sizes 8½ to 10. For children, ribbed medium weight, in black and white, 5 to 9½. For men, in black, white, tan, gray and unbleached, 9½ to 11½. Made of best American cotton. Will mix ladies', men's and children's in same box.

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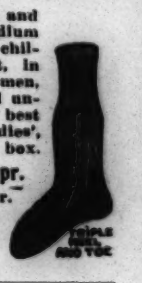

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GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 309 Broadway, New York. (38)

SITUATIONS

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Short hours. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-124, Rochester, N. Y. (44)

ROOMS.

FOUR ROOMS, arranged for housekeeping. Fine air, beautiful view; three minutes from street cars, ten from steam cars. $16 per month. Address Mrs. F. M. Adkinson, 10 Fairview St., Dorchester, Mass.

A QUIET HOME, with pleasant rooms and good table, conveniently located, in small American family. References exchanged. 52 Davis Ave., Brookline. Tel. 1818-2. (42)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

POWERS' MOVING PICTURE machine with double dissolving stereopticon apparatus complete. Woman Suffrage Assn., 24 W. 4th St., Dayton, O. (42)

WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIFE AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. (cow)

TOWN CRIER POSTER STAMPS with legend "Vote yes for Woman Suffrage" and the dates of the four elections. Use them on your letters. Send orders in New Jersey to N. J. W. S. A., 209 Park Ave., Plainfield; outside of N. J. to Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, 17West 8th St., New York City. For the benefit of the New Jersey campaign fund. 25c for 100, special prices on large quantities. (37)

PROMINENT JERSEY MEN ASK VOTES FOR WOMEN

Committee of Forty, Headed by Banking Commissioner La Monte and Comprising all Parties, Issues Appeal

An appeal to the voters of New Jersey to vote "Yes" on the suffrage amendment was issued from Newark, New Jersey, on Monday by a newly formed committee of forty, comprising leading men from all parts of the State, and from all political parties.

The appeal, which is issued over the signatures of George M. La Monte, the State Banking Commissioner, as chairman; Col. George Harvey, Attorney-General John W. Westcott, Judge Frederick Adams, United States Senator William Hughes, Congressman J. Thompson Baker, and others, gives the verdict arrived at by these men after a thorough consideration of the arguments pro and con on the suffrage amendment.

The statement issued by this committee, of which Champlain L. Riley, of Plainfield, is secretary, and Fillmore Condit, of Essex Fells, treasurer, reads, in part, as follows:

"Women as mothers of the race, women as taxpayers, women as subject to the law, are most closely concerned with all problems of government, questions of peace and war, the cost of living, and the care of the rising generation.

"The extension of woman suffrage from one neighboring State to another in the West disproves alarmist and reactionary anticipations of its working and shows that equal suffrage is in harmony with American institutions. The enfranchisement of more than 3,500,000 women in the Western States renders the continued disfranchisement of the women of the East increasingly anomalous, unjust, and undignified. Throughout the West representative men bear witness to the benefits derived from equal suffrage, and we are unable to believe that the women of New Jersey are in any way less capable or less praiseworthy.

"The evidence from the States in which women have voted goes to prove that with the possession of the ballot women are more fairly treated under the law, the working woman is better protected and social and moral improvement is accelerated.

"We believe that the men of New Jersey are prepared to show their belief in their women as fully as the men of the Western States have been, and we appeal to our fellow voters to express this confidence by voting in the affirmative on October 19.

"It is no longer denied that woman suffrage will shortly be established throughout the United States, and as New Jersey men we are anxious that our State should be the first in the East to raise the political status of its women."

NATIONAL ISSUES CONVENTION CALL

Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting Will be Held in Washington, Dec. 14 to 19

The National American Woman Suffrage Association issued a call this week for its forty-seventh annual convention to be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Dec. 14 to 19, inclusive. The call is signed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis, vice-presidents; Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer; Mrs. Orton H. Clark, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald, recording secretary; Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, and Mrs. Medill McCormick, auditors.

"As we issue this call, four great campaigns for equal suffrage are in progress in four Eastern States," the call states. "Thousands of women are working with voice and pen, tens of thousands contributing in time and money, to win political freedom for women in these States. Other States are rapidly preparing for active campaigns in 1916. At the same time the National Association is putting forth the strongest efforts to win nation-wide equal suffrage through the passage of its historic national amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

An opinion from the New Jersey Attorney General's department was obtained by Governor Fielder last week to the effect that October 19 is not a legal holiday. This ruling is a decided advantage for the anti-suffrage liquor dealers, who will be allowed to keep their saloons open, while the balloting is on for the amendment to enfranchise women.

NEW JERSEY NEXT IS FERRY SLOGAN

New York Women, Headed by Mrs. Henry Bruere, Work with Commuters

A new organization known as the "New Jersey Next Campaign Committee of New York Suffragists," with Mrs. Henry Bruere, wife of the city chamberlain, at its head, began work this week at the Jersey ferries in the lower part of the city, handing out literature and urging the men commuters on their way home from business in New York to be sure to register and vote for the woman suffrage amendment to the New Jersey constitution on Oct. 19.

On the executive committee of the organization are Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Jessie Ashley, Miss Bessie F. G. Brainard, Mrs. Bruere, Mrs. John Dewey, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley.

They have a new automobile for their work named "Pacific Victory." It was presented to Mrs. Greeley, secretary of the "Jersey Next" Committee, by the women of California and Oregon as their contribution to the Eastern campaign and a thank offering to Mrs. Greeley, who campaigned for them in 1911 and 1912. Mrs. Greeley is speaking every evening in New Jersey, and will work in the State until election day, making an automobile tour with Mrs. Bruere.

Miss Alice Paul and Mrs. William Kent wish to correct the statement in the Journal of Sept. 25 that Miss Paul ruled that only members of the Congressional Union would be permitted to vote on resolutions at the convention in San Francisco. The Journal took the statement from the daily papers. It is glad to publish the correction.

LABOR CONGRESS VOTE UNANIMOUS

Southern Wage-Earners, Representing 150,000, Give Strong Backing to Movement

The Southern Labor Congress, representing 150,000 wage-earners throughout the southern States, went on record in favor of the equal suffrage movement at its recent convention in Chattanooga. Only two voices arose in the convention opposing the resolution.

"The Southern Labor Congress believes that the doctrine of taxation without representation is against and out of harmony with a democratic form of government," said the resolution, which declared that "the Southern Labor Congress places itself squarely on record as favoring woman's suffrage."

A hearty welcome was given Mrs. Walter C. Jackson of Murfreesboro, Tenn., who addressed the convention, and when she had finished ten or fifteen men rose immediately to speak in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

WANT WOMEN IN FIELD KITCHENS

Red Cross Commandant Shows England Economy in Change—Waste Scandalous Now

A Red Cross commandant wants the English government to employ the services of women in the field kitchens. While the government has done something to stop the waste in army provisions that was a national scandal recently, still pounds of bread (often uncut loaves) are thrown away mouldy because too much was given out at a time. Entire joints of meat are buried, owing to their not having been sufficiently cooked in the field kitchens, and in other ways provisions are wasted.

RUSSIAN CROSS GOES TO WOMAN

For Second Time in History Woman's Bravery in War Is Rewarded by Czar

For the second time in history Russia has awarded a woman the Cross of St. George.

Czar Nicholas, it was officially announced this week, has posthumously honored Sister of Mercy Ivanova, who died while heroically leading a Russian company in storming an enemy's position after its officers had fallen. The first woman thus honored was Marie Durova, who disguised herself as an officer and fought valiantly against Napoleon.

VOTELESS WOMEN SEE INEQUALITY

Male Suffrage States Have Eight-Hour Day for Men, But Not for Women

The recent decision of the Du Pont Powder Company to work its 50,000 men in eight-hour shifts only with ten-hour pay may be instructive to those anti-suffragists who claim that laboring women would lose some of their privileges if they had the franchise.

There is not one male suffrage State with an eight-hour day for women. Thousands more men than women are protected by the so-called "blanket" laws which cover the trades in which both men and women engage. Outside of those trades there are many showing special eight-hour laws in which men alone are employed.

LAST LAUGHS

"The truth is," said Mrs. Twickembury, "my reading nowadays is confined almost entirely to modern friction."—Christian Register.

"What?" exclaimed the motorist who had run over a farmer's toe. "You want five hundred dollars for a crushed foot? Nonsense! I'm no millionaire." "Perhaps not," cried the suffering farmer; "and I'm no centipede either."

"That new steamer they're building is a whopper."

"Yes, but my uncle is going to build one so long that when a passenger gets seasick in one end of it he can go to the other and be clear away from the storm."

(The following are from Alice Duer Miller's column in the New York Tribune.)

Election Day Instructions for Men Who Are Opposed to Suffrage.

1. Be careful not to vote against the suffrage amendment.
2. Go and play golf in the country, and don't vote at all.
3. You know it is not the vote that truly counts.
4. It is the influence, the mental force that you have been bringing to bear against giving women their political rights.
5. That's what tells.
6. You believe more in that than in voting, don't you?
7. Then don't vote.

C. S. D., Jr.

The Cry of the Statesmen

With Apologies to Elizabeth Barrett Browning

("We will just float along," said one of the big men in the hall yesterday, "until the time comes when it looks as though they were sure to get the vote. Then it will be time to flop."—Interview with a Tammany leader in New York Tribune.)

Do you hear the statesmen flopping, O, my brothers,
Ere the suffrage come this year?
They are saying pretty things about their mothers,
And their wives and sisters dear.
The old, old lawyers are divided,
And the old, old bankers are upset,
And the old, old topers have decided
That we must not get it yet.
But the old, old statesmen, O, my brothers,
They are flopping rapidly,
For they want to get aboard before the others,
If women must be free.

BABIES GO WITH VOTE FOR WOMEN

So Says Governor Whitman at Parade — Children Feature at Macbeth Galleries

Visitors to the Macbeth Galleries in New York are commenting on the predominance of babies among the subjects now shown in the art exhibition for the suffrage cause. Babies and very young children fairly overrun the galleries.

Further evidence that babies and suffrage go together was afforded by the recent Baby Parade at Yonkers. Five hundred babies, a company of militia, a Chamber of Commerce and some brigades of boy scouts marched between two solid lines of suffrage yellow when the Baby Parade welcomed Gov. Whitman on Yonkers Day. "Which is it, Governor," remarked someone, "a baby parade or a suffrage parade?" "They go together," the Governor replied.

Secretaries Garrison and Tumulty will swell the suffrage vote.

DOLLAR DAY ADDS $1,000 AND MORE

Hostesses Wear Bills Pinned to Gowns—San Francisco Women Sent Hundred

The Dollar Day fund which has been gradually swelling the campaign resources of the Woman Suffrage Party, of New York, was closed with the last dollars put into the box Oct. 1, Dollar Day, at a tea held at headquarters, 48 East 34th Street. There were $1,000, and many promises in the big blue, white and gold box.

Much of the money came from groups of people: The Borough of Churches sent $100; School 59, Manhattan, gave $20 and promises, and $100 is being brought from San Francisco women by Mrs. Alice Riggs Hunt. The hostesses wore dollars fastened to their dresses with suffrage badges. Among the speakers were Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren and Miss Lilian Russell.

MEN OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE

By E. G. Routzahn

The recently published manual (in pink cover) of the Man Suffrage Association, includes "a list of many prominent and public men and women opposed to political suffrage for women." The list of 74 men includes the names of 38 men accompanying the following partial titles:

Late Secretary of State.
Former Assistant Attorney-General of the U. S.
Formerly Attorney-General of the U. S.
(Late) Statesman.
Late Justice of the Supreme Court.
Late Editor.
(Late) Clergyman.
Late President of the U. S.
Late Author.
Former U. S. Senator.
Late Pastor.
Late Bishop.
Formerly State Commissioner of Education.
President Emeritus.
Formerly Secretary of the Treasury.
Late Secretary of State.
Late English Statesman.
Late Chaplain of the U. S. Senate.
Late Senator.
Former Mayor.
Late Author.
Late President.
Formerly Mayor.
Late Author.
Late Pastor.
Formerly Chief Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims.
Formerly Editor-in-chief.
Late Historian.
Former U. S. Senator.
(Late) Statesman.
Formerly President.
Late Professor.
Former Secretary of War.
Late President.
(Late) English Philosopher.
Late Statesman.
Late Editor.
Formerly Attorney-General of the U. S.

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 42. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915 NEW ENGLAND EDITION

D. A. R. APPLAUD WILSON'S STAND

President Tells National Body He Yielded to Women in Declaring Conviction

President Wilson, in his address before the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington on Monday, took occasion to refer to equal suffrage as follows:

"I know of no body of persons comparable to a body of ladies for creating at atmosphere of opinion. I have myself in part yielded to the influence of that atmosphere. For it took me a long time to observe how I was going to vote in New Jersey."

The audience gave the President's remarks hearty and ringing applause.

NATION'S EDITORS RENDER VERDICT

Suffrage Poll of States Made By Literary Digest Proves Strong in Favor

The Literary Digest of Oct. 9 published the results of a nation-wide poll of the press on equal suffrage. The impartiality of the Literary Digest is beyond question, and the results of its questionnaire point like a weathervane to a victory for votes for women.

"To state the result briefly," says the Literary Digest, "the 'ayes' have it."

The poll was conducted by sending out letters to a thousand newspapers in all parts of the country, requesting that they answer two questions, one to determine the editorial attitude, and the other to discover the sentiment of the community represented.

The Literary Digest found that an overwhelming majority of editors favor equal suffrage.

Out of a total of 526 replies, 391 were affirmative, 97 negative, and 38 undecided. "The half thousand who did not reply may perhaps represent the large fraction of the people who view the subject with indifference," says the Digest.

The poll also showed that a majority of communities favored equal suffrage in the opinion of the editors. The actual figures were: favorable, 237; undecided, 133; negative, 156. Among the undecided, however, a large majority were said to be "rapidly becoming more favorable."

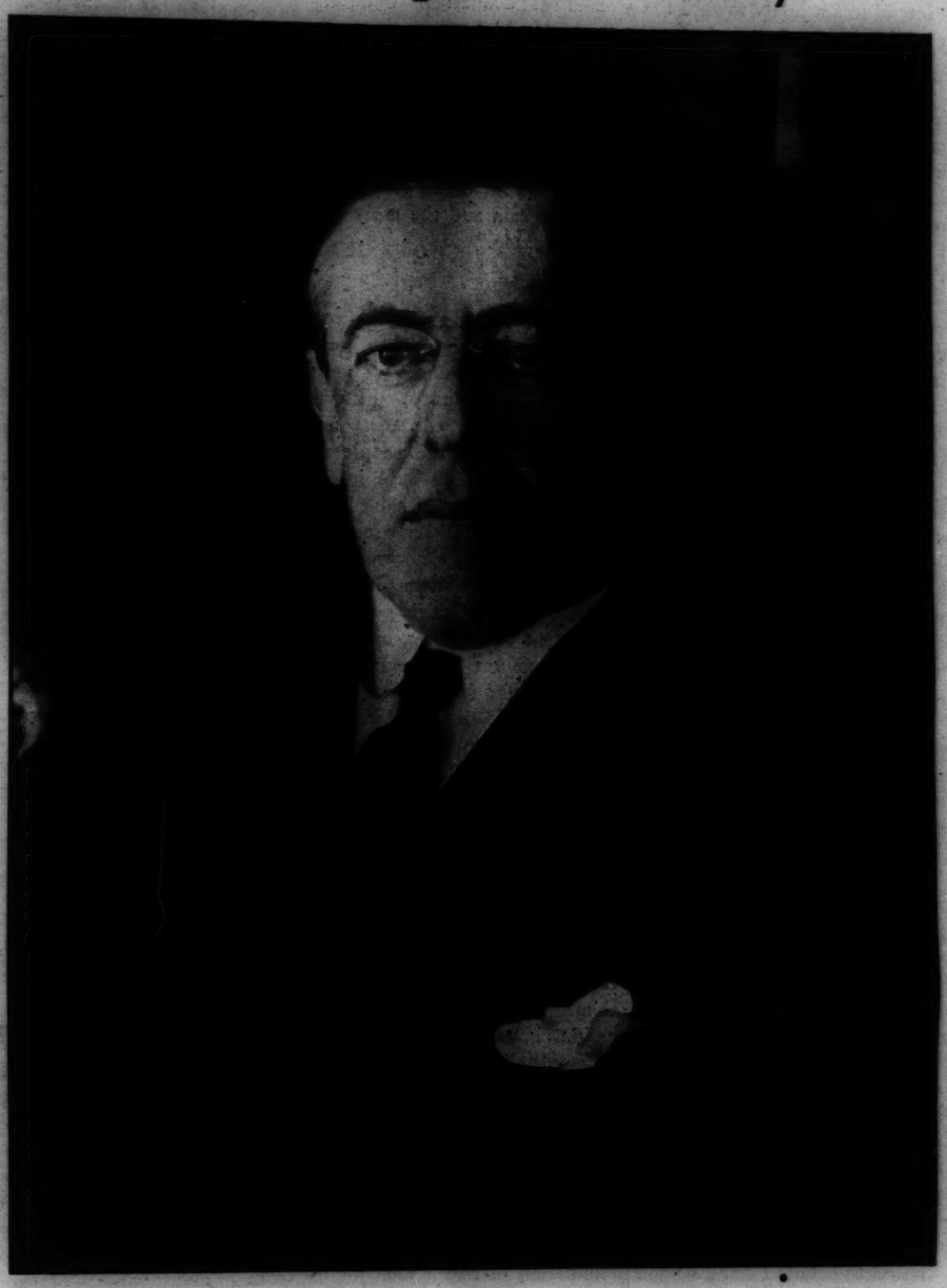
One of the most significant phases of the poll is the fact that not only the editors, but the communities of the campaign States showed a majority in favor, and this despite the fact that the Literary Digest included among the campaign States not only the four which vote this year, but also Iowa, West Virginia, South Dakota, Arkansas and Louisiana, the last of which should not have been counted.

THE LITERARY DIGEST'S POLL

	EDITORS			COMMUNITIES		
	Favorable	Undecided	Opposed	Favorable	Undecided	Opposed
Suffrage States	99	4	12	103	7	6
Campaign States	98	14	16	62	46	21
New England States ..	14	4	5	3	10	3
Southern States	40	6	29	9	18	48
Other States	121	9	33	44	50	69
Total*	372	37	95	221	131	147

*It will be seen that this total does not tally exactly with the one given above. The discrepancy is probably due to late returns which were not included in the analyzed figures.

He Will Vote Yes Next Tuesday



President Wilson says: "I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State . . . . I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change."

PRINCETON HEAD DECLARES STAND

President John Grier Hibben Will Vote Favorably on October 19 in New Jersey

President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, last week followed the example of President Wilson and declared himself in favor of equal suffrage. He is convinced of the justice of the suffragists' arguments and will vote for the amendment to give New Jersey women the ballot on Oct. 19.

Among the members of the Princeton faculty who are supporting equal suffrage is also Dr. Duncan Spaeth, English professor and crew coach.

Of the six States which have the largest percentage of young people in school, four are suffrage States. Kansas leads, and the others are Utah, Nebraska, Iowa and Idaho.

Seven States let ex-convicts vote.

EXPECT TO SWEEP JERSEY BY 25,000

Suffrage Leaders Predict Support of President Means Victory at next Tuesday's Polls

"We will carry New Jersey by at least 25,000 majority and this State will have the proud distinction of leading all the Eastern States in its justice to women," said Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association, last week, in discussing the influence of President Wilson's support.

The State Association has an enrolled membership of 100,000 in its 150 branches.

"President Wilson's support," she continued, "will certainly mean a suffrage victory in New Jersey, and we are rejoicing that he has made his announcement at this time. With such a man as our President this decision can only be the result of earnest conviction. His policy in all public affairs, indicating as it does a

(Continued on page 334.)

WILSON EMPHATIC IN JERSEY CRISIS

President Says Equal Suffrage Will Greatly Benefit State and Will Vote Yes

President Wilson will vote for equal suffrage at the special election in New Jersey Oct. 19. No doubt of the President's attitude was left when last week he issued a statement from the White House declaring not only his intention of casting his ballot for the amendment but adding that he believed New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change. He made it clear that he spoke as a private citizen and not in his official capacity.

The President's complete statement was as follows:

"I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey, because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State; but I shall vote, not as the leader of my party in the nation, but only upon my private conviction as a citizen of New Jersey, called upon by the Legislature of the State to express his conviction at the polls. I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change.

"My position with regard to the way in which this great question should be handled is well known. I believe that it should be settled by the States, and not by the National Government, and that, in no circumstances, should it be made a party question, and my view has grown stronger at every turn of the agitation."

CABINET FOLLOWS WILSON'S STAND

President's Advisors Almost to a Man Declare in Favor of Votes for Women

President Wilson's cabinet has almost unanimously declared in favor of equal suffrage. Not only is every member from a State voting on the question this fall, with the possible exception of Secretary Lansing, in favor of the movement, but Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of the Interior Lane are all suffragists.

Of the ten cabinet officials seven are on record as in favor. Secretary of State Lansing says he has not made up his mind, and Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Attorney-General Gregory are still to be heard from. Mrs. Houston is known to be favorable.

Not only is Mr. Tumulty, secretary to the President, a suffragist, but Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Labor Post, a majority of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the chief of police of the District of Columbia and a number of other Federal officials, appointees of President Wilson, have also declared for the enfranchisement of women.

NAKED TRUTH ABOUT COLORADO

New Jersey Man, Tired of Conflicting Stories, Asks Unbiased Lawyer for Statement—Long Letter Contains Convincing Facts—Author was Former Anti-Suffragist, But That Was When He Lived in Non-Suffrage State

MR. MYRON E. DOUGLAS, of Woodbury, N. J., grew tired of hearing conflicting stories about the effects of equal suffrage in Colorado. He didn't know whether to believe the Governors and Senators of that State, who praised the women voters, or the so-called "business man," who came into New Jersey to tell the inside story of Colorado politics.

"All our right-thinking men intend to act justly toward the women of Gloucester County," said Mr. Douglas. But in order to act justly, one had to know the truth. And what was the truth about Colorado?

Mr. Douglas knew a way to find out.

"Years ago," he says, "Andrew H. Wood was my high school chum. We were roommates later at the University of Michigan. Subsequently he held a professorship in the University. Now he is a practicing attorney in Denver and a professor in the Denver Law School. A scholarly man of affairs, I believe he is neither a partisan nor a politician. He has no axe to grind. So I telegraphed Mr. Wood to get the facts about Colorado. I submit my telegram and the reply because I believe they tell the naked truth about the effect of suffrage in Colorado."

Following are Mr. Douglas's inquiry and Mr. Wood's answer:

THE TELEGRAM.

Woodbury, N. J.,
September 22, 1915.

Andrew H. Wood,
Attorney-at-Law,
Foster Building,
Denver, Colo.

Suffrage amendment New Jersey Constitution to be voted upon next month. About effects women's vote in Colorado two factions' statistics conflict. Please write me your conclusions for or against, according your observation. Because uninfluenced for what you get out of politics shall value your opinion more than anyone else's.

(Signed) M. E. DOUGLAS.

THE REPLY

September 24, 1915.

Mr. Myron E. Douglas,
147 Evergreen Avenue,
Woodbury, N. J.

My dear Douglas:—

I received your telegram of Sept. 22, asking me to write you my conclusions for or against woman's suffrage, as formed from my observation here.

I presume you think that as I am living in Colorado I am conversant with the arguments on this question and that I can dictate offhand a complete exposition of the subject without any previous thought or research. The fact is, however, that I am not at all well informed on the details of this controversy. It has long been an academic rather than a practical question in this State, and it is scarcely ever discussed here. I have not heard a speech nor a sermon upon it that I remember, during the past ten years. Equal suffrage as a question of State policy in Colorado has been finally and conclusively decided so long ago that most Coloradoans have forgotten what were the reasons advanced against it. Like the slavery question, it is now chiefly a matter of historical interest.

I think equal suffrage was adopted in this State in 1893, and in 1901 we passed a constitutional amendment confirming it by a majority about three times as large as that which it received at first. Since then the question has never been voted upon directly or indirectly and there is no organized faction here in any way opposed to the amendment so far as I have ever heard. Equal suffrage is a settled fact and we do not think or talk about disfranchising the women any more than we think or talk of disfranchising the men. I have, however, at different times noticed articles in magazines published outside the State, raising this old question and doubting the good results of equal suffrage where it prevails. The interest and opposition which such foreign expressions have from time to time excited is another element, like its historical aspect, that has tended to prevent the question from becoming an entirely forgotten one in this State.

I ought to add also that I have heard of several defeated politicians, some men and some women, who have tried to vent their ill will against the State by decrying woman's suffrage, but their influence is quite negligible.

In trying to recall the phases of this question which might interest you, I am taken back in memory to our college days, when we used to try to settle this and all other great problems on the campus at Ann Arbor. As college students, we had very little empirical knowledge and therefore most naturally our discussions proceeded along *a priori* lines; but I am going to confine myself now to the more important side of this controversy and what I think you most desire from me, namely, conclusions of fact. As to details I can give you only such as my recollection may afford, unaided by research, because, to my regret, I have not the time at present to do more.

In the first place the women do want the ballot and they do vote. I understand that our voting population is about 57 per cent. men, but the men cast on the average only about 55 per cent. of the votes, and in some precincts the women regularly cast over one half of the votes. Further, Colorado casts about twice as many votes in proportion to her population as are cast in any male suffrage State in the Union.

The women of ill repute try to avoid voting as much as possible and they try to avoid giving any information about themselves, such as name, address, or other matters of identification; but the politicians in power have these women completely under their control through the police department, as is true in all large cities, and so such women are usually forced to vote in one way or another. Their influence in any election, however, is quite inconsiderable as they do not comprise one half of one per cent. of the women of the State; they are wholly confined to three or four precincts of the largest cities, and there are practically none of them in most of the small towns.

The effect of the women's vote upon our legislation is very great, tending to make our laws more humane and to adapt them to what the health, education and moral welfare of the people require. The women have instigated or made possible such legislation as our Mothers' Compensation Law, our strict child labor laws, our eight hour law for women, our law raising the age of consent to 18 years, our drastic non-support law, our white slave law, our factory inspection law, and our laws taking the schools out of politics. They have also been most responsible for our extensive establishment of children's hospitals and homes, maternity homes, schools for the blind, and for mental defectives, juvenile courts, bureau of child and animal protection, free employment agencies, traveling libraries, and ex-convict labor associations. A little study of our session laws would no doubt bring to light much more legislation of this character which is largely traceable to the influence of our women's votes at the polls and our women's active work in the State Legislature, but these are what occur to me offhand.

Our women's vote causes the nomination of better men for office than would otherwise be the case and it decreases corruption in politics. Our criminals are only about five per cent. women and the women avoid crimes in respect to the ballot box to the same extent as they avoid crime in other matters. The women, by suffrage, have not brought about a political millennium in this State, it is true, but practical minded people do not expect that of any measure, and it is certain that as a whole, our women have always been an influence for good in our politics.

The women seldom seek office, especially the executive positions, but they hold many places on educational and inspection boards and in connection with charities, corrections, civil service, and children's institutions. The professional women politicians are very few indeed and their influence is slight.

I have seen no cases of women neglecting their homes or their children, or of their losing their womanliness or refinement, or of their becoming less respected because of their voting. The casting of a ballot once a year or so has no more evil effect upon them than results from their being permitted to go to the Court House with about the same frequency to pay taxes. So far as they devote themselves to any study of economic problems, or to any effort toward bettering social conditions, the effect upon them seems to be simply broadening and educating. I have heard a great many divorce cases tried in our courts. Incompatibility seems to have resulted in different cases from a great variety of causes, sometimes even from differences in religion, but I have never yet heard of political difference causing a separation of man and wife.

Lastly, I wish to refer to the effect of woman's suffrage on the polling places. I was an anti-suffragist when I lived in Michigan and I now attribute the cause of my former belief to nothing so much as to the character of the polling places. It was naturally revolting to think of a woman going to a polling place in some barber shop or pool room or shed or barn, where rowdies congregate and dispense tobacco smoke and vile language. The different atmosphere of the polling places which I found here on coming to this State thirteen years ago, was very surprising to me. Most of the polling places here are in the residence districts and the voting is done in a private house, usually in the parlor, which has been arranged for the occasion. The majority of the judges and clerks of the election are usually women as they more often have time enough at their disposal to attend. One thinks no more of having a ballot handed to one by a woman clerk than of buying a stamp at the Post Office of a woman clerk, or of buying goods at a store of a woman clerk. It seems to be merely a matter of becoming accustomed to it. Husbands and wives, fathers and daughters, and brothers and sisters often go to the polls together, or several women go together or one may go alone. Polling places are always placed in respectable locations and no one would think of insulting a lady at a polling place any more than at a store or other public place. No electioneering is allowed within 100 feet of the polls and disturbances are practically unknown. The women give an air of refinement to the polls that does not exist in male suffrage States.

You say that statistics differ in regard to the results of women's suffrage in Colorado. I have no idea what statistics you are referring to; but I should be glad to answer any specific questions you may wish to ask, so far as I am able.

If there are any persons in your State who are contending that equal suffrage is not regarded favorably in Colorado, or that there is any chance of its being repealed here, I can only say that a stay here during election time will convince you otherwise.

I thought perhaps you would attend the Panama Exposition this year and that I should see you on your passing through Denver; but either I have overlooked you, or you have overlooked us, or you did not go to the Exposition. If you did not go, then do not miss it and above all don't miss us. I should be very glad to have an old-time chat with you again, and to meet your family.

Yours sincerely,
Andrew H. Wood.

SECOND CONGRESS TO BE AT HAGUE

A second international congress of women, smaller and more purely executive than the one held last April at The Hague, will meet in Berne or Amsterdam early in December, said Dr. Aletta Jacobs, acting president of the international committee of women for permanent peace, just before she sailed for Holland. The object is to decide on the next step toward a congress of neutral nations which shall consider terms of peace. Each country will be represented by five women. It is the result of the meeting of the executive committee of the International Committee, held at the Hotel McAlpin on Oct. 6. Miss Jane Addams, Madame Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary and Miss Chrystal MacMillan of Great Britain met with Dr. Jacobs at this meeting, the first to be held in America.

In Norway, where women have full suffrage, the number of divorces is six per 100,000. In Japan, where the suffrage movement has hardly got a start, the divorce rate is 215 per 100,000.

According to a dispatch from Christiania, women voted for the first time in the Norwegian general elections on Oct. 11. There were 170,000 new electors. The press forecasts that the women's vote will make far-reaching changes

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If the average man has more leisure to think of public matters than the average woman has, it is a frightful reflection on him.—Theodore Roosevelt.

HEALTH EXPERTS FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Ninety-eight Out of 100 Commend Women for Influence on Public Health

Women are destined to play an important role in the future health work of the country, according to the press reports of the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association at Rochester, N. Y. Ninety-eight out of one hundred men, members of the association, expressed themselves as favoring woman's suffrage for the effect of woman's influence on public health matters. Said Dr. W. C. Woodward, ex-president of the association, of Washington, D. C.: "The success of public health work in any community is in proportion to the extent of interest the women of the community take in it, and the greater the civic responsibility the greater the civic interest is bound to be."

From the reports of this meeting it seems that woman's part in health work has been much in evidence in the past and that all her work is not in the future. Said Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago: "Woman's influence in the city of Chicago has made public health officials take up questions which they have evaded and has made the council change its views as to public morals." Dr. E. H. Reede, of Colorado, said that he ascribed the good health inspection of the schools of that State to the work of the women.

November 4 is the date selected by the suffragists of New York City to ratify the victory which they feel so confident of winning Nov. 2 at the polls. A great meeting will be held at Cooper Union.

Thomas L. O'Brion
Samuel B. Reed
Joseph B. Russell, Jr.
Henry B. Russell
John A. Curran
Robert J. Dunkle
Gerald H. Noonan
Bayard Tuckerman, Jr.

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BRANDEIS MAKES CONVINCING PLEA

Declares Women Have Shown Fitness for Ballot Through Management of Campaign

Louis D. Brandeis made a strong plea for woman suffrage at the meeting held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Columbus Day. He said:

"The demand for equal suffrage has many arguments to support it, but these two seem to me conclusive. Woman has a right to a fair share in determining the conditions under which she and her children shall live; and on woman rests the duty to assume her fair share of responsibility for the conditions under which she and others shall live. The right and the duty are inherent in democracy, and are essential to democracy's success.

"No class or section of the people is wise or good enough to govern another class or section. We must call upon every section to contribute its part to the work.

"It was the wisdom and the action of women in public matters with which I was concerned that converted me to woman suffrage. I found there were things women understood which men did not, and things they were willing to do for the public welfare which men were not. So, as we think seriously about government, it becomes more and more evident that women should have a part in it.

"The great change in public opinion in favor of woman suffrage has been largely due to a change in woman herself. In the formed by the State and to a change in women herself. In the old times the State only preserved order, it did not enter the home. But the need of more active and intensive government became evident; and, as we moved on step by step, with the need of more fire protection, more health protection, etc., the law stepped more and more into the home. The need was recognized of protecting the children, the factory workers, and other members of the community. The State, in the large sense, became the family, and became the home of its citizens.

"In this ever-widening function of government, woman found her place. She also found her time, through the quiet revolution going on which relieved her of the spinning, the sewing, the canning and other industries formerly carried on in the home. As she was relieved of these, there came to her these wider functions in the service of the State; and without her, much that we have done would have been impossible.

"Woman has become fitted for a public servant in the highest sense, by the change in woman herself — not only through the higher education, but through the education of public service. What she has been doing has fitted her for the ballot. The giving of equal suffrage will be only the registering of the fact that she has become fit.

"Women have shown their fitness for suffrage also in their campaign for the ballot. I doubt if there has been carried on ever in Massachusetts—certainly not in my lifetime—a campaign which, for intelligence, devotion and intensity surpasses the campaign of the women for suffrage. It should silence any doubters as to their fitness. Their campaign has been singularly intelligent, singularly devoted, and singularly efficient in the highest sense of the term. If, as we all hope, the ballot is granted them on Nov. 2, it will surely have been won by the women of Massachusetts."

Eloquent addresses were also made by the Rev. Wm. R. Lord, Hon. Joseph Walker and Rabbi Eichler. George W. Coleman presided, and there was a fine audience. The meeting was held by the Men's League.

The Executive Board of the Massachusetts W. S. A. has endorsed a unique sales campaign to raise funds to help the State work. A thread-holder, selling at 25 cents each, is the basis of the plan. Suffragists are asked to sell as many as possible. Address all communications not relating to cash received from sales to the Thread Holder Company, 246 Summer street, Boston.

Col. John Irish is speaking against equal suffrage in Massachusetts, and Miss Bertha Irish is speaking for it in New York.

The German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, numbering now nearly 2,500 women, has now its own headquarters, Room 1516, 150 Nassau street, open from 2 to 5 P. M. during the week. The German-American Committee has more social life than any of the other branches of the party, its meetings taking the form of dinners, with always from 200 to 300 present, with addresses in both German and English.

Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, who was one of the chief workers for equal suffrage in Oregon, died on Oct. 11 at the age of 81 years. A memorial sketch will be printed later.

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Publication Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Four Months on Trial, 25c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915

A VICTORY PARADE

Today the great suffrage parade will sweep through Boston.

Whenever a suffrage procession marches the thoughtful mind sees behind and beyond it the long procession of suffrage victories coming up to our aid from all parts of the world. For this movement is not local or sporadic, it is world-wide; and the trend of events is all one way.

Ninety years ago, women could not vote anywhere, except at municipal elections in Sweden and a few other places in Europe.

In the forty years from 1830 to 1870, women were given full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in England, Finland, Victoria and New South Wales, and school suffrage in Kentucky, Kansas and Ontario.

In the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, women were given municipal suffrage in Kansas, Scotland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Iceland, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Oklahoma and New Jersey, and full suffrage in the Isle of Man. In Montana, taxpaying women were given a vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In the twenty years from 1890 to 1910, women were given full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales; municipal suffrage in Ireland, Denmark and the province of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol), and school suffrage in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Louisiana, in Michigan and in all the towns and villages of New York State, tax-paying women were given a vote on questions of local taxation. In Iowa and Kansas women were given a vote on bonding propositions, and in Minnesota a vote for library trustees. In France women engaged in trade were given a vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Belgium women were given a vote for the Conseils des Prudhommes.

In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, women were given full suffrage in California, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Alaska, Iceland, Denmark and Bosnia; municipal and presidential suffrage in Illinois; municipal suffrage in South Africa, in Laibach (Austria), Baroda (India) and Belize (Honduras); and school suffrage in New Mexico. Women taxpayers were given a vote upon bonding propositions in all the third-class cities of New York State. The Kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the chamber of agriculture and individual cities in several States gave women a vote on local questions.

Ours is truly a "Victory Parade." We know that we are marching to victory; the only question is whether we shall reach it this year or some other year. That question will be answered this autumn by the men of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

A. S. B.

"KILKENNY ARGUMENTS"

Most of the anti-suffrage arguments, when set down side by side, destroy each other, like the famous Kilkenny cats. Thus the opponents of equal rights insist that women do not want to vote, would not vote if they could, and do not vote where they can. In the same breath they utter a warning cry that there are more women than men in Massachusetts, and that the women will outvote the men. If even six per cent. of the women neglect to vote, that will eliminate more than the whole 53,000 "surplus women" from the vote of Massachusetts; and these very same antis have been trying to persuade us that in the suffrage States only about 20 per cent. of the women cast their ballots!

There is no State or country where the men and women have divided themselves into opposite camps and voted against each other. The women's vote is always divided, conservative men and women voting together in one way, and progressive men and women in another. The division is never along sex lines.

A. S. B.

THE "STORY OF A PIONEER"

Last week The Woman's Journal received from the publishers one of the most interesting books that have ever come to our office, "The Story of a Pioneer," by Dr. Anna H. Shaw. It is the remarkable record of a remarkable life. It is hard to say which part is the more interesting, the childish experiences of the little girl coming from England with her parents to this country, the life in the Michigan wilderness, the adventures of the courageous and energetic young woman winning her way to education and into the ministry, or the later experiences after her work had broadened out and become nation-wide. No synopsis can do the book justice; it must be read. Perhaps the most touching thing in the long narrative is an incident of Susan B. Anthony's death; and it is appropriate to quote it in these days of suffrage processions:

"On the last afternoon of her life, when she had lain quiet for hours, she suddenly began to utter the names of the women who had worked with her, as if in a final roll-call. Many of them had preceded her into the next world; others were still splendidly active in the work she was laying down. But, young or old, living or dead, they all seemed to file past her dying eyes that day in an endless, shadowy review, and as they went by she spoke to each of them.

"Not all the names she mentioned were known in the suffrage ranks; some of these women lived only in the heart of Susan B. Anthony, and now, for the last time, she was thanking them for what they had done. Here was one who, at a moment of special need, had given her small savings; here was another who had won valuable recruits to the cause; this one had written a strong editorial; that one had made a stirring speech. In these final hours it seemed that not a single sacrifice or service, however small, had been forgotten by the dying leader. Last of all, she spoke to the women who had been on her board and had stood by her loyally so long—Rachel Foster Avery, Alice Stone Blackwell, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Upton, Laura Clay, and others. Then, after lying in silence for a long time with her cheek on my hand, she murmured: 'They are still passing before me—face after face, hundreds and hundreds of them, representing all the efforts of fifty years. I know how hard they have worked. I know the sacrifices they have made. But it has all been worth while!'"

The book is adorned with many pictures. It retails for $2. The publishers, Harper & Brothers, offer a liberal commission to suffragists who buy copies to sell again.

A. S. B.

WERE THEY FEMINIZED?

Federal troops have been sent into different States to quell labor disturbances, on a whole series of occasions. In most of these cases they were sent to States where women could not vote. Thus Federal troops were sent not long ago into Arkansas; they were sent into Illinois, Nevada and Montana before the women of those States got the ballot, and they have been sent into Colorado since the women got the ballot. Opponents of equal rights say it was because Colorado was "feminized." What caused it in the four other States, where women were not voters?

Readers of The Woman's Journal are reminded that they are at perfect liberty to take any of its editorials, or extracts from them, and sign the editor's name to them and use them as communications to their local papers. And the editors of our exchanges are invited to copy anything they choose from this paper, with or without credit.

A NEW SOUTHERN STORY

One of the wittiest and most delightful suffrage stories ever published is "The Co-Citizens," by Corra Harris (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

It describes a sleepy Southern town where a rich man has died, leaving to his widow mortgages on innumerable homes and businesses. She is a meek, colorless little woman, who has been suppressed all her days, and after her husband's death she continues to lead the same inconspicuous life—"merely a little old gray barnacle sticking to her husband's estate." When she passes away, the agent of the estate expresses the belief that she has left no will: "She was the kind who does not make a will. Leaves everying in a muddle. No sense of responsibility. I have always contended that since the law classes women with minors and children they should not be trusted with property. They should have guardians"

But the old woman proves to have made a will, and a most extraordinary one. She has left her fortune to establish "The Co-Citizens' Foundation Fund," to be used by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees—a man and two women—to bring about woman suffrage in Jordan County. The book tells how they did it, and sketches a plan whereby—the author thinks—equal suffrage may be secured by county option. The story is so full of laughable episodes and humorous character-drawing that it is a delight from beginning to end.

A. S. B.

AN IDLE SCARECROW

A story is told of a gentleman who dropped in at a friend's house and was surprised to find him reading a letter aloud, while the foreign maid-servant held her hands over his ears. The maid explained:

"Ay bane got a letter from my young man, and ay not know how to read, so Mr. Gant he read him for me."

"But why do you hold his ears?"

"Ay not like to have him hear what is in dot letter."

This story is commended to certain opponents of equal suffrage who profess great alarm lest women as jurors should have to listen to offensive testimony. Since the reports of trials of this kind are spread broadcast in the press, to be read by the public at large, and even by young boys and girls, it need be no great cause for concern if a few women of mature years should occasionally hear the same things from the jury box.

Old lawyers, with no leaning toward woman suffrage, have said that in cases of that sort there ought to be some women on the jury, as a protection to men unjustly accused. A pretty adventuress can often pull the wool over the eyes of a jury of men, when a jury of her own sex would see through her at once.

But this whole objection is an attempt to make a mountain out of a molehill. In the suffrage States, not one woman in a thousand has ever had to serve on a jury; and of those who have served, not one has complained of being subjected to any impropriety. In the rare cases where a mixed jury has to be locked up over night, the men and women are locked up separately, as a matter of course.

A. S. B.

HIS INDIRECT INFLUENCE

The papers record with complacency that President Wilson cast his vote at the recent primaries in New Jersey. No one suggests that the President ought to be deprived of his vote because he possesses "indirect influence." Yet Mr. Wilson undoubtedly has more indirect influence than any woman in America.

If all persons who have indirect influence were to be debarred from the ballot box, the country would lose its most valuable voters. No one proposes to apply so absurd a rule to men, yet this argument is still made with a grave face in the case of women.

A. S. B.

Governor S. V. Stewart of Montana lately telegraphed to Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse of New York, in answer to an inquiry about woman suffrage: "Equal suffrage was voted into Montana Constitution in November last. We have had short time to observe workings of new order, but Montana women are giving numerous evidences of intelligent interest and a determination to measure up to their new responsibilities. I believe beneficial results will follow."

Everyone interested in the Chicago Teachers' Federation and the struggle through which it is now going, ought to read "The Crayon Clue," by Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds. Under changed names well-known characters and incidents in the dramatic history of the Federation have been woven into a graphic and thrilling novel. Incidentally, a number of good points are made for woman suffrage. It is a remarkable book, worthy of a wide audience.

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In commenting on the favorable action of the New York police regarding equal suffrage, the Holyoke Transcript says: "Policemen everywhere are taking a stand for woman suffrage in the hope that with women voting they will be less at the mercy of the politicians. They find their work hampered always by powerful political forces."

WORCESTER TO CELEBRATE EARLY CONVENTION OCT. 23

The 65th anniversary of the First National Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., in 1850, will be celebrated in Worcester on Oct. 23.

We republish the Call for that early convention, written, according to tradition, by William Elder of Philadelphia. Though couched in old-fashioned language, it is full of wisdom and good feeling:

A convention will be held at Worcester, Mass., on 23d and 24th of October next to consider the question of Woman's Rights, Duties and Relations. The men and women who feel sufficient interest in the subject to give an earnest thought and effective effort to its rightful adjustment, are invited to meet each other in free conference at the time and place appointed.

The upward-tending spirit of the age, busy in a hundred forms of effort for the world's redemption from the sins and sufferings which oppress it, has brought this one, which yields to none in importance and urgency, into distinguished prominence. One half the race are its immediate objects, and the other half are as deeply involved by that absolute unity of interest and destiny which Nature has established between them. The neighbor is near enough to involve every human being in a general equality of rights and community of interests; but men and women, in their reciprocities of love and duty, are one flesh and one blood; mother, sister, wife and daughter come so near the heart and mind of every man that they must be either his blessing or his bane. Where there is such mutuality of interests, such an interlinking of life, there can be no real antagonism of position and action. The sexes should not, for any reason or by any chance, take hostile attitudes toward each other, either in the apprehension or amendment of the wrongs which exist in their necessary relations; but they should harmonize in opinion and co-operate in effort, for the reason that they must unite in the ultimate achievement of the desired reformation.

Of the many points now under discussion, and demanding a just settlement, the general question of woman's rights and relations comprehends these: Her education—literary, scientific and artistic, her avocations — industrial, commercial and professional; her interests —pecuniary, civil and political; in a word, her rights as an individual and her functions as a citizen.

No one will pretend that all these interests, embracing as they do all that is not merely animal in a human life, are rightly understood or justly provided for in the existing social order. Nor is it any more true that the constitutional differences of the sexes, which should determine, define and limit the resulting differences of office and duty, are adequately comprehended and practically observed.

Woman has been condemned, for her greater delicacy of physical organization, to inferiority of intellectual and moral culture, and to the forfeiture of great social, civil and religious privileges. In the relation of marriage she has been ideally annihilated and actually enslaved in all that concerns her personal and pecuniary rights, and even in widowed and single life she is oppressed with such limitation and degradation of labor and association as clearly and cruelly mark the condition of a disabled caste. But, by the inspiration of the Almighty, the beneficent spirit of reform is roused to the redress of these wrongs.

The tyranny which degrades and crushes wives and mothers sits no longer lightly on the world's conscience; the heart's home-worship feels the stain of stooping at a dishonored altar. Manhood begins to feel the shame of muddying the springs from which it draws its highest life, and womanhood is everywhere awakening to assert its divinely chartered rights and to fulfil its noblest duties. It is the spirit of reviving truth and righteousness which has moved upon the great deep of the public heart and aroused its redressing justice, and through it the Providence of God is vindicating the order and appointments of His creation.

The signs are encouraging; the time is opportune. Come, then, to this convention. It is your duty, if you are worthy of your age and country. Give the help of your best thought to separate the light from the darkness. Wisely give the protection of your name and the benefits of your efforts to the great work of settling the principles, devising the methods and achieving the success of this high and holy movement.

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At the annual session of the Eastern Scandinavian Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T., held in Worcester in September, a resolution favoring equal suffrage was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who are in this country for a lecture tour, are both ardent suffragists. She says the women of Great Britain will get the vote after the war without any demonstration or effort on their part.

Commissioner of Corrections Katharine B. Davis and a committee of young women from the city departments in the municipal building in New York City gave a suffrage tea party in the building last week. Dr. Davis said the twenty-five men in her department will vote yes Nov. 2, and called for marchers in the parade Oct. 23.

The greatest enemies of woman suffrage are the organized liquor dealers.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

A ballot paper in itself no more injures the delicacy of a woman's hand than a cooking recipe.—Ellen Key.

"Woman's sphere is the home." That is one of the strongest reasons for giving her the vote. Do not most of the questions decided by ballot affect the home, either directly or indirectly?—William E. Towne.

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16,000 WILL MARCH IN BOSTON PARADE

Huge Suffrage Demonstration Will Show Massachusetts Today That Women Want Vote.—Procession Next Week in Springfield.

Sixteen thousand suffragists are expected to take part in the great procession in Boston today. "Victory" is its keynote.

The parade will form between Massachusetts Avenue and Charles Street at 1.30 p. m. At 2 o'clock it will move up Beacon from the west and pass the State House, where Gov. Walsh will review it. Mayor Curley will also review it from City Hall. The line then passes into School Street, Washington Street, through Bromfield to Tremont and down Tremont to Boylston.

A suffrage stand has been erected on the Common between West and Avery Streets, with tickets selling at $1 for adults and 50 cents for children. There is a special children's stand. The line turns into Boylston Street, to Park Square, then up St. James and Huntington Avenues to Mechanics Building, where a mass meeting will be held. Miss Helen Todd and others will speak.

Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck will be the grand marshal; Mrs. Bryan S. Permar, head usher; Miss Eleanor Raymond will arrange the college groups and chapters; Mrs. Ruth S. Haskell is the parade headquarters chairman. Mrs. Gertrude Halliday Leonard, chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, is also chairman of the parade committee.

Miss Virginia Tanner has charge of the decorative features. Mrs. Mary H. Page, Miss Zara DuPont, Mrs. Evelyn Coe, Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey and Miss Alice Eldridge form the committee of arrangements. Percy L. Atherton and Dr. A. T. Davison have charge of the music.

The eastern division of the Victory Campaigners, under the direction of Mrs. Walter G. Morey, completed their tour of the eastern half of the State Oct. 9. Barnstable, Plymouth, Bristol, Essex and Middlesex counties have been the work of this division. Mrs. Morey will have covered on this date 184 towns or villages, having noon, afternoon and evening meetings in addition to house-to-house canvassing through the day.

Miss Berry Pottier volunteered her services as business manager for Mrs. Morey during the last three months of the tour. Mrs. Morey herself has spoken at 80 meetings, and in addition has had the able assistance of the following speakers: Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck, Mrs. Agnes Jenks and Miss Yates of Rhode Island, Mrs. Miriam O'Leary Collins, Mrs. Perkins of Ohio, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. McDaniel, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Mrs. Lewis Johnson, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley. Miss Katharine Morey has ably assisted her mother during this campaign.

It is hardly necessary to say that suffragists should put no faith in the reports in certain papers of unbecoming behavior by Miss Helen Todd and Mrs. Mahony at meetings where questions have been asked. Women who were present assure us that these statements were malicious figments of an anti-suffrage reporter's imagination.

Plans are well under way for the Western Massachusetts suffrage parade to be held in Springfield Oct. 23. It is hoped to make this a large affair which will do a great deal to crystallize the suffrage sentiment in that part of the State. The line will march at 3 o'clock. The following committee are arranging for the event: From Springfield, Mrs. Sidney Saunders, chairman; Miss Robenia F. Anthony, Mrs. H. M. Baldwin, J. A. Beauchemin, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Brooks, Mrs. H. G. Chapin, Miss Clara Cutler, Charles Early, Miss Lina E. Greenlaw, Miss Emily L. Hinkston, Henry Lasker, F. H. Lewis, R. W. Lewis, Miss Bertha M. McConkey, Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, D. A. Neylon, Miss Frances M. O'Keefe, William H. Parks, John C. Roninson, Mrs. J. H. VanSickle, Mrs. A. C. Starr, George H. Wrenn, C. L. Young; from Holyoke: Miss Nellie Boland, Mrs. Rose Dougherty, Mrs. W. G. Dwight, Mrs. M. M. S. Moriarty, Mrs. Elizabeth Towne.

Organizations in Springfield are planning to take part and recruits are expected from the surrounding towns. At the last committee meeting it was reported that about 400 students from Mt. Holyoke College had signified their intention of marching in the parade as a body.

All leagues, organizations and individuals are invited to join in the demonstration. Pledges to march may be sent to Mrs. Sidney Saunders at suffrage headquarters, 243 Worthington street, Springfield, Mass.

The Springfield league plans to hold noon factory meetings every day in the week except Saturday for the rest of the campaign. It is also hoped to increase the number of outdoor evening rallies.

A series of four Sunday afternoon lectures in the Auditorium, free, have been arranged for, beginning Oct. 10.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise will speak at Longfellow School Hall, Roslindale, Oct. 23.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To make the Woman's Journal as useful as possible to the campaigns which close on November 2, the issues of October 16, 23 and 30 will contain the maximum amount of propaganda material and campaign State news. News from the other States will be omitted until the issue of November 6.

These last three issues of the Journal are calculated especially to win votes. Special prices are made and special attention will be given to orders from campaign States.

NO DOUBT ABOUT CALIFORNIA FAVOR

Attempt to Repeal Suffrage Could Not Get Even Necessary Signatures

California is pleased with equal suffrage. The best proof of this is that the attempt to repeal it was a failure.

California has the initiative and referendum. In 1912 the anti-suffragists started an initiative petition for the repeal of the suffrage amendment. One of the printed circulars that they sent out may be seen at the office of The Woman's Journal. It says, in part:

"Only 32,000 signatures are necessary. The expenses so far for printing, obtaining signatures, etc., amount to more than $1,500. Send us $100, $50, $10, $5, or $1, as you please. A majority of the men and a majority of the women are opposed to suffrage. If this be true, it will surely be repealed. Get in and help."

Both men and women were eligible to sign. There were about 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in California; yet the antis failed to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question. This fact speaks for itself.

The Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor in a statement for distribution to all its members makes a special plea for affirmative votes on woman suffrage.

"WOMAN TOUCH" SAVES $65,000

Prison Stripes and Bed Ticking Vanish Before Miss Davis—Gives Better Food, Too

The annual report of Katherine Davis, Commisisoner of Corrections in New York City, shows the woman touch in government. Off came the stripes from the men prisoners and the bed ticking that covered the women was replaced by checked seersucker. A more nourishing and varied diet was given the inmates at a saving of two cents each, in spite of the increased price of food stuff. The yearly gain in this small detail amounted to $65,500.

THE REAL ANTIS

The Boston Transcript, in its issue of Oct. 4, said:

"It is absolutely true that the liquor interests and their allies are doing everything in their power to defeat the woman suffrage amendment in November."

CHICAGO CLOSES SUNDAY SALOONS

Mayor Thompson Felt Pressure of New Women Voters in Enforcing Law

Why were the 7,152 saloons, cafes and gardens of Chicago closed on Oct. 10 for the first time in 44 years? In explaining why he gave the order for their closing, Mayor Thompson said it was because Corporation Counsel Folsom had instructed him plainly that it was the law.

Why has this long-ignored law not been enforced before, and why is it enforced now? The mayor says: "I have recently received communications from citizens of Chicago that liquor is sold in this city on Sunday in violation of the State laws."

The mayor's message brought to the people, and especially the women, of Chicago the assurance that he would support and enforce the State laws if the people indicated their desire for such action. "The people" now include women.

The issuing of permits for Saturday and Sunday night dances with special bar privileges where the sale of liquor has continued until three o'clock in the morning has been fought in the City Council by a few aldermen supported by many women who have investigated and found out that the youth of the city was being demoralized in this way.

At a meeting of the State Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at its regular session in State headquarters, Oct. 5, a motion prevailed that a letter be sent to the mayor of Chicago approving his action in the enforcement of the Sunday closing law.

At the annual conference of the United Brethren Church of Pennsylvania, Bishop W. M. Weekley, on Oct. 7, unequivocally advocated woman suffrage and highly commended President Wilson for his support of that issue. He was enthusiastically cheered by the conference.

The New Jersey liquor dealers took an open stand against woman suffrage at their convention in Atlantic City last week.

EDITOR CONNECTS GRANGE AND VOTE

Equality of Men and Women Secret of Strength Says New England Homestead

The editor of the New England Homestead, one of the Orange-Judd farming publications, draws the connection in an editorial this week between the grange and equal suffrage.

"One secret of the strength and usefulness of the Grange," he says, "has been its equality of women with men, for equal powers of voice, vote and representation throughout the order of Patrons of Husbandry. This fact, together with the generally recgnized equality of women with men in the duties and responsibilities of farm life, accounts in part for the increasing sentiment favorable to votes for women in country and town."

The editor says that he has believed in equal suffrage ever since the following incident:

"About 1867 Mrs. Stanton called upon the writer's parents and requested their signature on a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature for women's rights. My mother warmly approved, but not my father. Gathering her five older children around her, my mother explained to them what she was about to do. Then with great solemnity she signed her name to the document. I was just old enough to remember Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, but this deed in my own home made a much more vivid impression. My mother's act seemed more important than Lincoln's! From that day to this I have become increasingly convinced that if the Negro were admitted to citizenship at the price of a great war, the least men can do now is to admit women to citizenship without war. No taxation without representation."

PARADE TO SHOW WOMEN OF WORLD

About 200 Banners Will Be Needed to Tell of International Effort

It is estimated that it will take two hundred banners to carry the full story of suffrage organization and suffrage achievement by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in the New York parade on Oct. 23. The international body, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the president, has branches in nearly every country in the civilized world. "Each winter," says Mrs. Catt, "when perpetual darkness shrouds the Land of the Midnight Sun, women wrapped in furs may be seen gliding over snow-covered roads in sledges by reindeer, north of the Polar Circle, on their way to suffrage meetings. From these meetings petitions go to Stockholm asking a voter's share in the Swedish government. At the same moment other women, in the mid-summer of the Southern Hemisphere, protected by fans and umbrellas and riding in rickshas, are doing the same thing under the fierce rays of a tropical sun. It's a long way from Stockholm to Pretoria, from Sweden to South Africa, but suffrage petitions pour into Pretoria, as they do into Stockholm, for the women of the Union of South Africa want the suffrage as much as do the women of Sweden."

ROSTER OF BOSTON PARADE

"Victory" — Virginia Tanner in Greek costume with gold wings.
Squad of Police.
American Flag. Suffrage Flag.
"Forward into Light." (Banner.)
Grand Mounted Marshal.
Eight Mounted Aides.
Head Usher.
Forty Ushers for Mass Meeting.
Officers of State Association.
(Miss Blackwell and Mrs. Adams in carriage. Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. Gilson and Mrs. Leonard on foot.)
Chairman Ways and Means.
Fifty Members of Committee.
Equal Franchise Committee.
Organizers.
Victory Campaigners.
Eastern Division.
Western Division.
Canvassing Squads.
Scotch Bagpipers.
National Officers.
Speakers of the Day.
Float A—"Victory for Massachusetts Nov. 2."
States Where Women Vote with Shields.
Countries Where Women Vote with Shields.
Campaign States, 1915.
Campaign States, 1916.
State Suffrage Associations. (Delegations from Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.)
Suffrage Map.
Chorus.

SECOND SECTION.
Herald, Miss Bolles.
Lucy Stone Banner.
Woman's Journal Division.
Lucy Stone Carriage.
Julia Ward Howe Banner.
Massachusetts State Banner.
Middlesex County, Franklin County, Berkshire County, Dukes County, Hampshire County, Nantucket County, Hampden County, Worcester County, Barnstable County, Bristol County, Essex County, Suffolk County, Plymouth County.
Business Women.
New American Club.
Float.

THIRD SECTION.
Herald.
Outdoor Speakers.
Float C.
Artists and Art Students.
Architects.
Social Workers.
Lawyers and Law Students.
Nurses.
Teachers.
Writers.
Newspaper Writers.
Musicians and Music Students.
Players.

FOURTH SECTION.
Herald.
Political Equality Union.
Women's Trade Union League.
Men's League.
Men Voters' Equal Suffrage Cam. Committee.
Sunday Commons.
Salvation Army.
W. C. T. U.
Unlisted Organizations.
Labor Unions.
Cavalry.
Junior Leagues (over 16).
College Groups and Chapters.
Students—Radcliffe, Sargent Gym, Simmons, New American Club, Harvard, Wellesley, Technology, Boston University.
Physicians.
Dentists.

LATE COMERS' SECTION.
Float D—"Together—Together in the Home, Together in the State."

CALL TO NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association issues the Call to all members and friends for its forty-seventh Annual Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., at the New Willard Hotel, December 14-19, 1915.

In the long yearsof work for equal suffrage no year has been so crowded with self-sacrificing labors for the cause as this, and no year so significant of the early ultimate triumph of woman suffrage. As we issue this call, four great campaigns for equal suffrage are in progress in four eastern States. Thousands of women are working indefatigably with voice and pen, and tens of thousands contributing in time and money to win political freedom for women in these States. Other States are rapidly preparing for active campaigns in 1916. At the same time the National Association is putting forth the strongest efforts to win nation-wide equal suffrage through the passage of its historic National Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

We shall come together at this, our 47th Annual Convention, larger in numbers, more united in spirit and effort, and more assured of early success for nation-wide suffrage than ever before. We urge our affiliated-member associations to send full delegations to the convention that we may learn from each other's experiences, be inspired by the courage, the sympathy and counsel of fellow-workers, and that our future plans and work may be guided by conclusions reached in full and free conferences as to their wisdom and efficiency.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is a democratic body governed by the votes of the representatives of all of its affiliated associations. At its annual convention the work of the past year will be fully reported, the plans and policies for the coming year agreed upon, and the leaders of the National Association chosen for the coming year.

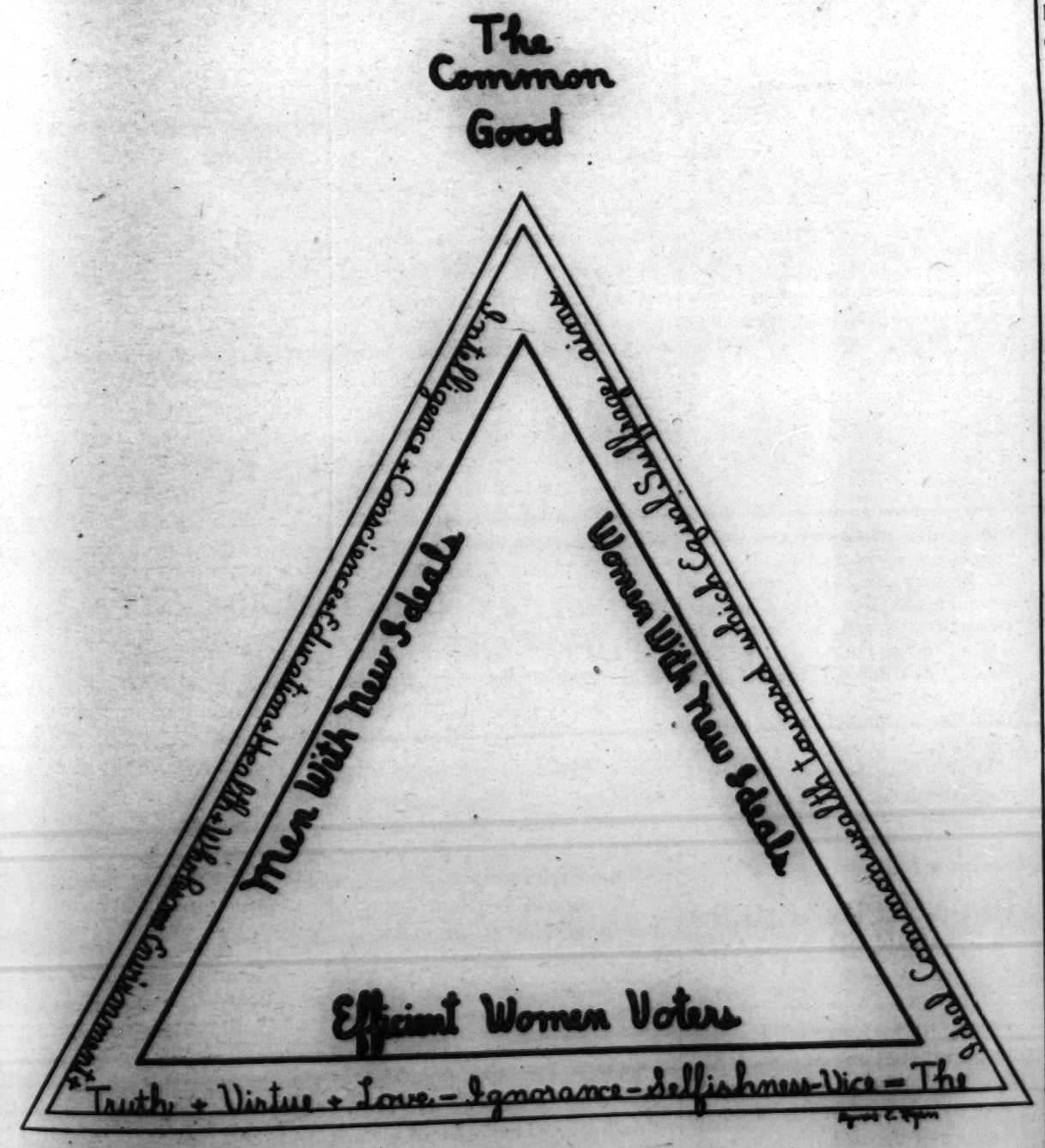
We shall gather in convention this year with renewed zeal and inspiration, rejoicing that the long struggle for the new freedom for women is nearing an end. Public opinion for equal suffrage has increased a hundred-fold in this fateful year. It seems borne in upon the most conservative that it is only a matter of time when nation-wide political freedom will be granted to women as an inevitable outcome of our Democracy, and the last step in the great experiment of self government.

The most terrible war in history is holding us all in the grip of its horrors and emphasizes anew the need of women in the world's councils. Never have such multitudes of women been so stirred to new energy and effort for equal suffrage as now when they realize their helplessness without political power to help prevent the waste and the fratricidal horrors of war. With one accord representatives of the women of all nations assembled at the Hague in a Peace Congress and for future war prevention declared:

"This International Congress of Women declares it to be essential, both nationally and internationally, to put into practice the principle that women should share all civil and political rights and responsibilities on the same terms as men."

From the vantage ground of a year of unprecedented advance toward equal suffrage and of marvelously growing public sentiment for its enactment into law, the 1915 Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association assembles to gather new wisdom and inspiration for the final drive in overcoming the obstacles still blocking the way to the triumph of equal suffrage in the foremost nation of the world.

Anna Howard Shaw, Katharine Dexter McCormick, Nellie Nugent Somerville, Katharine Bement Davis, Emma Winner Rogers, Nellie Sawyer Clark, Susan Walker FitzGerald, Helen Guthrie Miller, Ruth McCormick, general officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.


The Common Good
Men With New Ideals
Women With New Ideals
Efficient Women Voters
Truth + Virtue + Love - Ignorance - Selfishness - Vice = The

THE SUFFRAGE IDEAL

Miss Jane Addams, Mr. Louis Brandeis, and Mr. Norman Hapgood have consented to act as judges in the Woman's Journal contest which opened on September 11.

A prize of $25 is offered for the best suggestion which will more completely express the suffrage ideal than does the triangle above called the Common Good.

The contest is open to any man or woman, boy or girl. It will close on Dec. 1. The contest is designed as propaganda. It shows that votes and rights are not all that equal suffrage workers want. It shows what the suffragists are working for. If any one can improve the diagram, the judges will award him or her a prize of $25.

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Marine Insurance

SEVEN OUT OF 9 SHOWS INCREASE

Unmistakable Trend Toward Equal Suffrage Clear from Submission to Voters

Equal suffrage sentiment is growing stronger. There are now nine States where the question has been submitted to the voters more than once. In seven of the nine the last vote was more favorable than the preceding one.

In Kansas the first time it was submitted it got only 9,100 votes; the second time it got 95,302; the third time it got 175,376, and carried.

In the State of Washington, it was defeated the first time by 19,386 majority; the second time, by 9,882; and the third time it carried by a majority of 22,623.

In Nebraska, the first time it was snowed under, almost three to one. Last November it came so near passing that a change of 4,128 votes in a total of 189,818 would have carried it.

In South Dakota it was defeated in 1910 by 22,520, and in 1914 by only 11,914; and the Legislature has voted to resubmit it at the next election.

In California and Colorado it was defeated the first time and carried the second. In Oregon it was defeated five times and carried the sixth.

The only States where the last vote was less favorable are Ohio and Michigan. In each case the difference was amply accounted for by local circumstances. As the anti-suffragists are working these two examples very hard in the effort to show that suffrage is losing ground, it is well to remind them that Ohio and Michigan are only two States out of nine, and that in the seven others the trend toward suffrage was unmistakable.

PERIODICALS FULL OF PROPAGANDA

New Republic Issues Suffrage Supplement — Colliers Has Votes for Women Day

The last days of the campaign are bringing out sheaves of suffrage matter in the leading periodicals, and the great mass of it is favorable. Last week, to mention only the most brilliant examples, the Literary Digest featured its nation-wide poll of the press on votes for women; the New Republic published a suffrage supplement with articles by Charles A. Beard, Walter Lippmann, Herbert Croly, Francis Hackett, Alvin S. Johnson and Walter E. Weyl, and the Independent printed opposing articles by Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice N. George, taking care to point out that it had already expressed its own editorial policy as favorable. At the office of Collier's Weekly last week "votes for women" was the slogan of a big mass meeting of 1,200 employees who listened to speeches by James Lees Laidlaw, Charles C. Hommann, Jr., and Henry J. Forman.

THEY PAY TAXES, THEY CAN'T VOTE

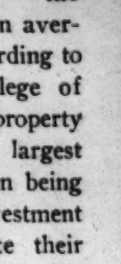
In four towns in Tompkins County, New York—to take one county as representative — the women own 9,077 acres, an average of 10¼ acres each, according to the New York State College of Agriculture. The total property amounts to $396,152, the largest farm owned by one woman being 409 acres. The average investment of the women who operate their own farms is $4,922; those who rent, and therefore own less stock and machinery, average $4,225; the largest individual investment is $16,075. According to the complete record of a year's business of thirty-two women, which appeared in the Mother's Magazine, the average farm income was $428.

The 409 acre farm—the largest owned by one woman—valued complete at $16,075, produced a net income of $1,774. Another of 136 acres gave an income of $1,108 after paying all expenses. One of 240 acres netted the neat income of $2,155. A dairy farm of 50 acres paid its owner $603.

Secretary of War Garrison says the extra cost of elections if women voted would be "entirely negligible."

Hosiery Guaranteed 1 Year

For ladies, in black, white and unbleached; fine gauge or medium weight; sizes 8½ to 10. For children, ribbed medium weight, in black and white, 5 to 9½. For men, in black, white, tan, gray and unbleached, 9½ to 11½. Made of best American cotton. Will mix ladies', men's and children's in same box.



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E. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
122 Pearl St., Boston.

Suffrage Exchange

For two cents a word you can get your message to suffragists in all corners of the United States.

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 309 Broadway, New York. (38)

SITUATIONS

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Short hours. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-124, Rochester, N. Y. (44)

ROOMS.

FOUR ROOMS, arranged for housekeeping. Fine air, beautiful view; three minutes from street cars, ten from steam cars. $16 per month. Address Mrs. F. M. Adkinson, 10 Fairview St., Dorchester, Mass.

A QUIET HOME, with pleasant rooms and good table, conveniently located, in small American family. References exchanged. 52 Davis Ave., Brookline. Tel. 1818-2. (42)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES

POWERS' MOVING PICTURE machine with double dissolving stereopticon apparatus complete. Women's Business Assn., 26 W. 4th St., Dayton, O. (43)

LOOK OUT FOR ROORBACKS

The unscrupulous tactics which the vicious interests opposed to equal suffrage adopt at the close of every campaign have begun. The night after President Wilson's declaration in favor of equal suffrage a number of telegrams purporting to come from prominent New Jersey residents and protesting against the President's statement were received at the White House. Secretary to the President Tumulty answered them at once, and the next day announced to the newspaper men that signatures to the telegrams had been forged. Richard Stockton, commissioner of charities and corrections in New Jersey, and others whose names Mr. Tumulty did not give, but whose names had been used, had wired in reply that they had not sent any telegrams of protest.

In California, in 1911, the people who were opposed to suffrage went to the length of hiring women of the streets, pinning suffrage badges on them and sending them reeling through the streets under the influence of liquor on Election Day, in an attempt to disgrace the cause.

In other States disgraceful literature purporting to come from suffragists has been circulated at the last moment.

Suffragists must be on their guard. Their opponents are desperate as never before.

PRESS STATEMENTS HAILED AS VICTORY

New York Evening Post Says Effect Wilson's Stand Will Be Great—Other Papers See Decided Gains for Suffrage

President Wilson's declaration in favor of equal suffrage was hailed almost unanimously by the press as a far-reaching victory for votes for women.

The New York Evening Post says that it "has been expected, but the effect of it cannot fail to be great. Say what one will, it is a notable event when the President of the United States gives his adhesion to this cause. And the fact that he has taken a long time to make up his mind lends weight to the arguments to which he has at last yielded. Politically, Mr. Wilson's action will plainly save him annoyance and embarrassment."

The Boston Transcript finds that "the gradual sliding over to the suffrage cause of the Wilson administration is one of the most interesting and significant occurrences in national politics."

"The coincidence of the President's announcement of his marriage engagement and his declaration for woman suffrage, both on the same day," says the Springfield Republican, "prompts some curiosity as to whether the two interests are in any way related. Mrs. Galt's views on the suffrage question have not been generally disclosed, but it is well known that two, at least, of the President's daughters are ardent suffragists. Quite possibly the President has formed his opinion irrespective of the 'indirect influence' which is supposed—particularly by 'antis'—to be so potent in the feminine members of a family circle. The important thing is that he is on the right side and has shown his colors."

The Philadelphia Press declares that the President's statement "is a decided victory for the suffragists and should be a stimulus to their present campaign in New Jersey," and adds, "It likewise may bring into line many of those who are viewing the matter with an open mind."

The stand of the President and his cabinet prodded the anti-suffrage New York Times into five long editorials in as many days. "The antis need waking up, stirring up, bracing up," cried the Times. "Wake up! Get to work! That is the notice that Mr. Wilson's missionaries serve unconsciously on the opponents of votes for women."

The Evening Wisconsin says: "There is every reason for women asking for the ballot to rejoice," and the Chicago Herald calls it "a tremendous gain" and points out as another evidence of certain victory the fact that "few men are more capable of seeing the trend of public feeling than President Wilson."

The Boston Herald also expresses this view, saying: "If the woman suffragists, in addition to their twelve States, are thus able to affix their cause on the aspirants for national favor, they have gone a long way toward ultimate success. Therein lies the significance of Mr. Wilson's action."

The New York World says that "Secretary Garrison's explanation of his reasons for promising to vote for the enfranchisement of women is such as to be especially likely to swing doubtful voters into line with him." Having carefully studied the subject, "the argument that he can see no possibility whatever of harm resulting from giving the vote to women," though seemingly conservative to suffragists, "effectually blankets all the anti-suffragist assertions about the danger to women, to the home and to the community."

The Springfield Republican also makes a point of Secretary Garrison's declaration:

"The Secretary of War, who is accused by some of militaristic leanings, appears not to be impressed by the feeling in certain minds today that women in the electorate would tend to be pacifist in their influence or even for peace at any price, and therefore an embarrassment and source of weakness in a generation that must encounter and solve problems involving national honor and national defense against external enemies. If anyone should feel the force of that argument it is a secretary of war."

EXPECT TO SWEEP JERSEY BY 25,000

(Continued from page 327.)

careful and thoughtful study of questions before announcing a decision, makes us feel that he has given this intelligent consideration.

Mrs. Otto Wittpenn, a friend of President Wilson, and who was formerly Caroline B. Stevens, whose family founded the famous Stevens Technical Institute at Hoboken, says:

"I rejoice in the President's declaration not only for its value to suffrage, but as one more proof of his unwavering belief in trusting the destinies of the nation to the people themselves, men and women alike."

Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, secretary of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey, and now manager of its campaign, because of the bereavement and withdrawal of the president, Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, says:

"It is the greatest thing ever done for women by any President of the United States, and the greatest thing ever done by any great ruler in any country. I believe this statement marks an epoch in the progres of women."

MRS. E. F. FEICKERT,
President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Everett Colby, chairman of the Co-operative Committee, sent the following message to the President:

The Co-operative Committee, representing the suffrage organizations of New Jersey, congratulates and thanks you for your magnificent statement in favor of the New Jersey suffrage amendment. This is the most important aid given the cause of political equality since Lincoln took his stand in 1836, and your name will be linked with that of Lincoln in the suffrage calendar.

Mrs. Colby said she believed the President's announcement will carry the day for suffrage on Oct. 19.

BRONX PREACHERS FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Thirty-two ministers in the Bronx have pledged to speak about suffrage to their congregations and thus publicly express their endorsement of the cause and their belief that it is a great moral issue that merits the conscientious consideration of every churchgoer who should not be lined up on the wrong side, the side with the liquor interests and the evil influences of every description. Many others who did not wish to speak on this subject from the pulpit expressed the desire that suffrage literature be distributed to their congregations, who they believe should be informed as to the moral issue involved.

FORMER CENTURY EDITOR FAVORS

Robert Underwood Johnson Declares We Are Failing to Use Sadly Needed Force

Robert Underwood Johnson, former editor of the Century Magazine, declares that he is a recent convert to equal suffrage. He says he was convinced by the clear-thinking and persuasive arguments of women speakers. Mr. Johnson comes from a suffrage family, for every man of his family for four generations favored the extension of the ballot to women.

In a letter to Mrs. William Vanamee of Newburg, New York, he says:

"I believe that not only have we nothing to fear from this quarter—in which of the suffrage States has the experiment resulted disastrously?—but that we are failing to avail ourselves of a sorely needed force of recruits for good government. It is objected that we should be doubling the electorate without improving it. On the contrary, I find the strongest argument for equal suffrage in the prospect that ultimately the quality of the voters will thus be greatly improved. Is it not true that the influence of the intelligent and virtuous is much greater than their relative numbers?"

CANADA FARMERS EXPECT SUFFRAGE

Latin-American Countries Also Predicted Favorable at International Congress

That woman suffrage will sweep Canada and Latin-American countries in the near future was the prediction made by high officials of foreign governments who were in attendance on the International Farm congress last week.

W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan, declared the movement already had such a hold upon three of the Canadian provinces that they would grant the ballot to women at the next opportunity.

"The governments of Alberta and Manitoba," said Mr. Motherwell, "are committed to suffrage, were elected on this issue, and I am convinced that the next meetings of the provinical assemblies will give women equal voting powers with men. The Saskatchewan government is favorable to suffrage and I think this province will take the same action shortly."

Adrian Recines, assistant secretary of foreign affairs of Guatemala, said that while women had not yet received the ballot in Central America, they were taking a great interest in elections, were working at the polls, and undoubtedly would ask for and receive the ballot in the near future.

VICTORY PARADE

Features of Huge Suffrage Demonstration in Boston October Sixteenth.

A woman from every town in Massachusetts will be in line.

Thirty bands will march and play throughout the procession.

Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley will review the line of march.

Mrs. Judith Smith, 94 years old, and a friend of Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe, will drive the Lucy Stone carriage.

The Suffrage Map will be one of the largest ever seen—fifteen by eight feet. Grouped around it on a float will be bluebirds, human and otherwise.

Helen Keller will ride in an automobile with her teacher, Mrs. Macy.

A group of "middies" in sailor uniform will be in the 10th Norfolk county delegation.

Worcester County will portray the "Heart of the State."

Margaret Foley will read Lincoln's Gettysburg speech at the statue of President Lincoln, in Park Square, at 12 o'clock, and will carry a wreath for the statue in the parade.

For line of march and roster, see page 332.

LAST LAUGHS

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Twickembury, "I know her very well indeed. Our houses in the country are contagious."—Christian Register.

"What made you distrust that Italian refugee? I thought he told a straight story."

"It sounded so, but when I questioned him as to his home and occupation he said he was a street-cleaner in Venice."—Baltimore American.

Tommy (after a thumping): "You're awful hard on me, ma."

Mother: "That's because you have been very naughty."

Tommy: "Well, gee! You should remember that you didn't die young yourself." — Boston Transcript.

"That feller Morgan Buttles is terrible unpopular," said one mountaineer.

"We'll have to git rid o' him somehow," replied the old moonshiner.

"Yes. But we don't want to do nothin' in a way that ain't legitimate an' customary. You know he has p'litical ambitions."

"I've heard so. But he ain't got no pull."

"Yes, he has. An' you an' your relations want to stand back o' me when I put the case up to our Congressman. We'll git Buttles app'inted a revenue inspector, an' then let nature take its course."—Washington Star.

A Canadian named Casey was appointed to a government place. Technically, it had to be held by a lawyer, which Casey was not. The Benchers of the Law Society, however, undertook to meet the technicality. "Well, Casey," said the examiner, "what do you know about law, anyway?" "To tell the truth," replied the candidate, "I don't know a single thing." The examiner reported in his affidavit "that he had examined Mr. Casey as to his knowledge of the law, and, to the best of his information and belief, he had answered every question that he had put to him correctly." The aspirant was thereupon admitted. — Law Notes.